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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XL
NUMBER 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA
OCTOBER, 1944

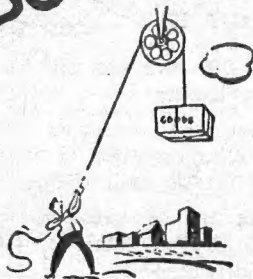
FORTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE

Let's not **WOBBLE..**



To maintain a reasonable balance between what you earn and what your dollars will buy in wartime, it has been necessary to put a ceiling on prices, to control wages, salaries and profits, and to distribute available goods on an equitable basis.

Because..



... higher costs of production would require higher prices for the things you buy



... higher prices would require higher wages and salaries



... higher wages and salaries would mean higher costs.

and so on...in an endless spiral

Demands for higher selling prices, wages and profits must not be allowed to push up the cost of living. This would bring distress and confusion on the Home Front, shackle our war effort now, and leave us with handicaps in the peace to come.

This is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

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THE STORY OF CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

When you go to a store to buy and can't get the things you want, remember that war upsets the whole machinery of production and supply. This is true not only in Canada but throughout the whole world.

As Canada is devoting over half her production making things for war it is inevitable that civilian supply must be reduced.

We just can't produce all the things required to fill the greatly increased civilian demands, but production efforts are being directed to see that the best use is made of materials and labour that are available for the production of civilian goods.

Remember these facts when you have difficulties in your shopping.

Chairman
War-time Prices & Trade Board

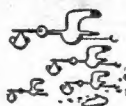
OBVIOUSLY babies and children must have underwear. So—the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has given special attention to the production of these garments.

The problem has not been so much one of a lack of raw materials, but of getting the raw materials (wool, cotton, rayon), spun into yarns—and then knit into garments. Canada has never produced all

the wool, cotton and rayon yarn she requires. We have always had to get a substantial part of our requirements from other countries, even in peacetime. But since the war, there has been an acute shortage of underwear yarns everywhere.

There has been a greatly increased demand in addition to production difficulties. The efforts of the Board to meet the problem are given below.

THE INCREASED DEMAND RESULTED FROM:



More babies . . . It's apparently always the way in wartime.



Reduced use of second-hand or "hand-me-down" garments.



Extra buying . . . Perhaps too many people wanted to be "on the safe side."



Increased consumer buying . . . More people with more money.



Less home sewing . . . Mothers have been working outside the home.



Huge demand for underwear by Armed Forces.

MORE UNDERWEAR: but still not enough!

The reason is that it just has not been possible to produce with the skilled workers and machines available to the United Nations enough yarn and garments to meet the increased demands all over the world.



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE ABOUT IT

✓First of all the Board found out the kind and quantity of garments Canadian children must have.

✓This showed that the public is asking for more than is actually needed.

✓So plans were made to see, by directing production all down the line, if we could meet the swollen demand as nearly as possible.

✓Each manufacturer was told to produce an increased number of garments.

✓A constant check is kept on mills to see that they are producing the required number.

✓Manufacturers not previously making children's underwear were induced to go into its production. An

The greatly increased supply of children's underwear resulting from these efforts is shown by the relative sizes of the figures below.



1935-1939
average



1942



1943



1944

additional 600,000 garments will be provided this year from these sources.

✓Negotiations were conducted with production authorities in other countries for supplies of yarn to Canadian knitters for use in children's underwear.

✓Primary cotton mills were required to divert spinning facilities from fabric manufacture to the spinning of underwear yarns.

✓Arrangements were made through National Selective Service to direct more labour to the underwear mills.

✓A special campaign was launched to enlist parttime workers.

✓Distribution to retail stores was organized to ensure equitable supply to all areas.

*You can't get all you want in wartime
If one will do - Don't buy two*

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

THIS IS ONE OF A SERIES OF ANNOUNCEMENTS GIVING THE FACTS ABOUT THE SUPPLY SITUATION OF VARIOUS WIDELY USED COMMODITIES

EVERY MAIL ORDER

SENT TO
THE "BAY"

in Calgary
Receives Our
Individual Attention

Extra Special
Consideration Given to
**ORDERS
FOR OVERSEAS**

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1870

Grandfather says:
PAZO for **PILES**
Simple
Relieves pain and soreness

For relief from the torture of simple Piles, PAZO ointment has been splendid for more than thirty years. Here's why: First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas, relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough.

Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores!

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Farmers are invited to
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MAPLE LEAF
Gasoline and Oils
at
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Agencies and
Service Stations
More Than 100 in Alberta

The Family Allowance Question

By R. J. DEACHMAN

THE necessary legislation has been passed. Family Allowances will go into operation next year. The working out of the new design ought to be watched with the greatest care. We might, in this way, find out much about the nature of the forces which determine the prosperity of nations. This will not be done. Once these new schemes are put into operation, a vested interest is established in their continuance and expansion. For good or evil they become part of our national life.

Family Allowances are not new. They were established in England in 1795. It happened in a period of dire distress. They provided subsidies, in aid of wages, in accordance with a scale depending on the price of bread. It was done "so that a minimum income should be assured to the poor, irrespective of their earnings." At least so reads the record. This came to be called the Speenhamland Law, after the name of the town in which it originated. One part of the resolution read: "When the gallon loaf of bread of definite quality shall cost 1 shilling, then every poor and industrious person shall have for his support 3 shillings weekly, either procured by his own or his family's labour, or an allowance from the poor rates, and for the support of his wife and every other of his family, 1 shilling, 6 pence." The scale rose with the price of bread, rates varied in different counties, but, in most places, the Speenhamland rule prevailed.

The scheme was a failure. The allowances became a part of the wage. Had labour then been organized the story might have been different. It would have accepted the allowances and passed the cost on to the basic producer as it will probably do now in Canada. The scheme was abandoned in 1834.

Family Allowances are not a new thing in Canada. They came in with the income tax. The man with a family who was rich enough to pay income tax had an exemption for each dependent child. That will now be abolished—the income taxpayer and those too poor to pay income tax will come under Family Allowances.

Then there is the protest about Quebec. In that province families are larger, but the rate decreases with the larger family. The bonus costs Ontario more because it is the wealthiest province and will pay the largest share of the cost of any type of Dominion expenditures. Much of the wealth of Ontario comes from the other provinces and great wealth, in this age, must shoulder great responsibilities. The head offices of many corporations are in the province of Ontario. The tax is recorded here, but the money out of which it is paid may have been earned in British Columbia, Alberta or any other province. We must acquire the national outlook, what else could be more essential to the building of a nation?

There is a great deal of useless effort spent in attempts to minimize

the cost. The following item is from the *Toronto Daily Star*:

"Will the cost (of family bonuses) necessitate taxation and borrowing such as the war has necessitated? Let us see. The war in the past fiscal year cost Canada \$4,624,597,000 in addition to war debt charges and all other federal expenditures. The family allowances are to cost Canada \$200,000,000 per annum. Compare the two figures: \$4,625 millions and \$200 millions. The allowances cost is only one twenty-third of the war cost."

The comparison is unfair. The cost of the war during the past year is given as a lump sum, the family allowances are stated on the basis of expected yearly cost.

Let us put it this way: Total unmatured funded debt and treasury bills of the Federal Government as at March 31st, 1944, stood at \$10,689,490,000. Annual interest thereon amounted to \$274,292,000. The estimated annual cost of Family Allowances, not including administration is given as \$200,000,000. The annual charge is equal to the interest upon an addition to the national debt of the not insignificant sum of \$7,810,000,000. Let us not fool ourselves, Family Allowances will add to our tax bill within the next few years an amount equal to 50 per cent of our overall pre-war expenditures. It's a hefty sum. It will add more at one stroke to our national expenditures than the total increase between 1868 and 1914, or 60 per cent of the increase between 1914 and 1939 which included one major war. We do not clarify the situation, we obscure it by the pointless argument that this is purely an internal transfer of income of no material significance. Transfers of that kind have a profound affect on the life of the nation.

One hunts in vain through all the record of our preparation for post-war days to find anything bearing on the real issue. Out of the national income must come the money from which these social services must be met. We shall have tremendous obligations in post-war days. If we are to follow the course of increasing, blindly, total expenditures without consideration of the means of payment, we shall find ourselves with a declining income and higher burdens of taxation. That does not lead to industrial expansion, expanding business, full employment and higher national income.

The imposition of a tax of over \$200,000,000, the transfer of so vast a sum, from the community as a whole, to certain classes within the nation, is not a simple matter. It must come out of taxes. It will rest eventually on the basic producer. His difficulties will be vastly increased, more aid must be extended to him. It will exert an inflationary influence and reduce the purchasing power of the dollar. We are following a road of increasing difficulties, spending millions to perpetuate existing burdens and then increasing expenditures to relieve them.

HERE'S MY FEED PROBLEM...



I want to get more egg production from my laying hens.

HERE'S THE ANSWER...



Be sure you have culled your flock and that you are managing them carefully. Then if you have plenty of farm

grain, mix your own laying mash by using "Miracle" Laying Mash Supplement. This Supplement will give your farm grains all the necessary elements the hen needs to produce more and better eggs. "Miracle" Laying Mash Supplement is tested for food value.

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TO MEET INDUSTRY'S GROWING DEMAND FOR CANADIAN NICKEL

DURING WORLD WAR I, the demand for Canadian Nickel for battleship armor and other war uses multiplied rapidly. Plant and equipment for Nickel production were vastly expanded to meet the demands of the Allies.

At the end of World War I, Nickel's war markets disappeared. Yet in less than ten years after

the close of the war, this industry's entire output was being devoted to the needs of a world at peace.

Step by step, new peacetime industrial markets were developed throughout the world, and these added up to ever-increasing totals. By 1924 the demand for Canadian Nickel had substantially increased. Shaft sinking was begun on the Frood — the world's greatest Nickel mine.

Today Canadian Nickel is again devoted to war purposes and again the industry looks to the future with confidence. Plans are ready to develop and expand old and new peacetime markets, so that the Nickel industry may continue, through its own initiative and enterprise, to make still greater contributions to Canada's welfare.

Canadian Nickel

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PAST
IS THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE



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25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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October, 1944

CANADA

Number 10

AWAY WITH COMPLACENCY

The United Nations are winning the war in Europe.

The end of the conflict there is in sight.

Soon we shall turn our thoughts and actions toward post-war affairs.

Each of these three statements is true.

The future is immeasurably brighter than even one month ago. We are winning the war, and the fall of Germany will not be long deferred. Post-war questions are intriguing us.

But in the truths of these statements lies grave danger.

Our individual attitudes toward our civilian wartime responsibilities tend to become complacent.

Complacency has become Canada's greatest threat.

Why?

Because the war in Europe is not yet won. The German armies are not knocked out. Robot bombs still kill and maim in Britain. Canadian men in uniform continue to meet death and injuries. Our machines and munitions of war now, as yesterday, are being gobbled up by the insatiable demands of modern conflict. The war in the Pacific awaits full-scale attention by the United Nations.

This war is not over.

Herculean tasks remain for our forces on the battlefronts—at home for all civilians.

We should remind ourselves, too, that after the last shot has been fired, we Canadians have heavy responsibilities to those of our own who have been injured in war; to those rendered fatherless; to old folk who relied in their old age upon men who will not return. We are committed not only to waging war, but to assuaging its sad aftermaths.

Dare we become complacent? We dare not.

We shall do well to remember these facts as Canada's Seventh Victory Loan is launched on October 23rd. Its slogan is "Invest in Victory".

Victory! Victory complete in every detail is the only form we can accept after these five years of war. For those of us at home the measure of that completeness will be the manner in which we discharge the responsibilities still to be placed upon us. The most immediate is the unqualified success of our Seventh Victory Loan. We must "Invest in Victory" to the limits of our individual abilities.

PACKERS URGE CO-OPERATIVES

In the form of a "report to shareholders" several pages of this issue are devoted to a statement presented by Canada Packers Limited. It should be carefully studied by every marketer of livestock.

The statement contains a great deal of data that is not likely to be found in as comprehensive style elsewhere; of this

there is no need for comment for even casual reading will reveal its worth. But there is a section of the report upon which emphasis may here be placed, viz.: that portion devoted to co-operatively-owned and operated packing plants.

For years the impression has been held by many that if only the farmers themselves owned the slaughtering and meat processing facilities of this country, the problems of the livestock production industry would be reduced to an irreducible minimum. Time and again meetings and conventions of producers have adopted resolutions calling for the establishing of co-operative abattoirs; others have urged the nationalization of these premises. Both these demands are as strong today as ever.

Canada Packers Limited state the establishing of co-operative packing plants would be welcomed by every meat packer. The reason advanced is that this would lead to a greater measure of understanding of meat packing by producers.

Meat packing is an intricate business. It does not end with the purchase and slaughter of live animals; it hardly begins at this point for it is merchandising that provides the real test. With an assured export outlet the merchandising problem is eased for the packer during wartime, but even now the competition for the domestic market is strong, and it is here that efficiency in processing and in selling is demanded.

It is our belief that too often producers have failed to recognize the importance of the selling operation. It is one operation to buy on the hoof and kill; it is another of entirely different character to sell. And it is upon the latter operation that hangs the success of the entire enterprise.

We believe that the establishing of "check" co-operative packing plants would be decidedly advantageous. They would provide a wealth of information relative to abattoir and meat merchandising operations. They would serve as "yardsticks" by which could be measured the meat packing business as a whole. But they cannot solve the livestock marketing problem.

That problem, in our opinion, lies in the movement of live animals from the points of production to those of slaughter by the most direct routes and through the minimum number of agencies. When the producers, through their own representatives, can meet on equal terms with the spokesmen of those who desire to buy cattle, hogs and sheep for slaughtering and processing, these, possessing on the one hand, the live animals, and on the other the necessary processing facilities, arrive at fair and equitable prices for livestock in relation to the demand for and ruling prices of dressed meats, then will be reached that irreducible minimum in the marketing problem earlier referred to.

We are not optimistic concerning the future of co-operative packing plants beyond the "check" phase.

OUR INFERIORITY COMPLEX

Why do so many Westerners go google-eyed with amazement and admiration every time a report of scientific success in the field of agriculture reaches them from some foreign source? Why do they immediately embrace all of the claims made for these findings and become impatient because the research workers of this country have not beaten their confreres in some other land "to the draw"? Canada's agricultural scientists, such persons imply, are too reserved in their comments of progress achieved elsewhere. Is it because they are jealous? We pose these questions here because during the past few weeks a great deal has been made in the daily press of the development in Russia of a perennial wheat, and all of them and many others have been asked.

The facts are that while the development of this perennial wheat is of great importance to the scientific world, and probably of considerable economic value to Russia—it does not appear to fit into the scheme of grain growing in Western Canada.

The Universities of the West and the Central Experimental Station at Ottawa long have been active in the work of breeding new varieties of wheat. Thousands and thousands of crosses have been made all with one objective—to produce for the wheat growing region known as the Great Plains of Canada a higher quality, profuser yielding, more disease-resistant, commercial wheat than is now known and used. And from the tremendous mass of experience obtained through this work, this brief statement, explaining why annual wheat is more desirable than perennial, has been made by one of our own scientists: "Precisely because it is annual and not perennial."

The limiting factor in wheat production on the prairies, as every farmers' boy knows, is rainfall. It is necessary on the Great Plains to summerfallow wheat lands, usually every other year, in order to store up enough moisture to grow a crop of annual wheat. Eliminate this storing-up operation and the resulting yields will be seriously reduced; economic wheat growing would become impossible. Annual wheat is fitted to this type of farming, the perennial variety, so far as is known now, is not. This is the simple reason our own research workers, and they are among the world's foremost, have greeted the recent announcement from Russia with a good deal of reservation.

That "a prophet is not without honour save in his own land" applies to agriculture as to all other activities. We all forget sometimes that in the improvement of wheat, Canada is in the front rank. The development of Marquis by Dr. Charles Saunders was a distinctly Canadian achievement, and there have been many others. Russian scientists are doing a good job; but so are Canada's, and our guess is that when a new wheat with practical and commercial possibilities for Western Canada is developed, it will be the result of work in our own institutions.

LOOK YEARS AHEAD - SPECIFY JUBILEE BRAND BUILDING PAPER

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Post-War Prices Support

By the HONOURABLE JAMES G. GARDINER,
Minister of Agriculture

IN order to provide a measure of security for farmers by guaranteeing minimum prices for their products against collapse of prices after the war, Parliament, at its recent session, passed without division, "An Act for the support of the prices of agricultural products during the transition from War to Peace."

The placing of this Act upon the Statute Books of Canada was part of an avowed policy outlined last December by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, when in an address over the National network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation he said: "As an essential part of its post-war policy the Government intends to ask Parliament, at the next session to place a floor under the prices of the main farm products."

The principal points in the New Act or law are: It defines that the term "Agricultural product" means any natural product of agriculture except wheat, designated by the Governor in Council, and includes processed meat, dairy and poultry products if so designated. Wheat is a product that is being handled by the Canadian Wheat Board.

The Board to administer the Act is to be composed of three members, including a Chairman and a Vice-chairman. J. G. Taggart, who since the early part of the war has been Chairman of the Bacon Board, now the Meat Board, and who for some time was Foods Administrator under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has been appointed Chairman. The two temporary members are officials of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Ottawa, namely, A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing and Chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board, and J. F. Booth, head of the Division of Economics and a member of the Agricultural Food Board. Later the temporary members of the Board will be replaced with permanent members.

The present Board, however, will at once begin to study the relationship of the conditions which now exist to the prices which at present prevail so that all facts with respect to matters of this kind can be made available for use as soon as the war is over.

The Board will have a fund of \$200,000,000 to enable it to buy agricultural products according to grades and standards presented by Acts now in existence, or which may be set up by the Board. Purchases may be at floor or contract prices and any agricultural product under any contract between Canada and any other Government or agency may be exported. The purpose of this provision is so that, in the event of the rescinding of the War Measures Act soon after the war ends, existing contracts administered by the Meat Board, the Dairy Products Board, or the Special Products Board may be continued without interruption. Present Boards function under the War Measures Act.

As to prices, the Board is empowered to pay to producers the difference between the prices designated by the Board for any product and the average price at which the product is selling in the open market, in case the average market price is below the prescribed price.

The Act further provides for the appointment of Commodity Boards and an Advisory Committee. If it is decided that floor prices will be established for dairy products, a dairy

board may be appointed, or in the case of meat, a meat board and so on.

During the war ceiling prices have been established on several farm products and consequently the government contends that floor prices should be provided. There have been great variations in farm income over a period of years, production and price variations, both affecting income. The production variations have been greatest in connection with cereals or grain crops. The meat variations have run in cycles, while dairy products have been the most constant. A study of the price variations discloses that

it will obviously be not only necessary to stabilize prices as between the war period and the post-war period, but to do so seasonally. For example, dairy products are produced principally in the summer months, some of which, such as cheese, are carried over in storage in the winter months. Consumption of cheese is just as high in the winter as the summer. As a result, there has always been a good deal of speculation by those who had to store their products in one part of the year and carry them over into another part. Under the Act

it will be possible for the Board to level out these prices and to stabilize them on some more equitable basis. This will make it possible for a Commodity Board handling dairy products to take control of the storages of say cheese or butter during the summer months and to carry them over to the winter and thus have control over the prices during those periods in case the trade is not prepared to do so on the basis of fair price levels.

After the war Canada will naturally be negotiating for export markets. All the facts concerning these markets will be collected by the Board and will be available to the Government and private agencies, too, to assist in arranging contracts for the sale of agricultural products to other countries.

The Act is not intended to be a marketing act in the sense that it undertakes to market all farm products at the highest possible price. Rather it is intended to provide against the farmer having to sell his products at an unduly low price. Two methods are provided by which this may be done. 1. The Board may be ready to buy any designated products at a stipulated price. Presumably no product would be sold at a price lower than the price fixed by the Board which would thereby establish a floor price. This would not mean any compulsion against the producer to trade where he may choose. How the Board will dispose of the product after it is purchased may be governed by circumstances. The export market may provide an outlet or the domestic market may need it, say for processing. 2. The market for any commodity may be allowed to operate normally and the Board may determine a price for any given commodity. If the determined price is higher than the actual price received then the Board may pay the producer the difference. This method might be applicable to a limited number of products, but whichever is the better can be used.

Any losses incurred by the Board in its transactions will be borne by all the people of Canada.

The complete operation of the Act during the transition period from war to peace will be by official proclamation at the time it is essential.



HONOURABLE JAMES G. GARDINER,
Minister of Agriculture

LOANS to FARMERS

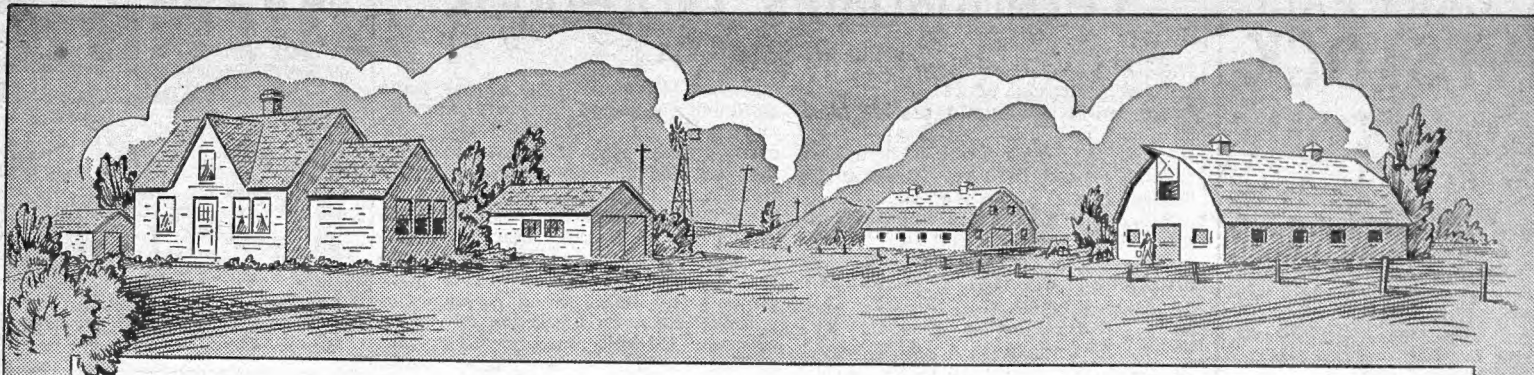
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- ✓ **COMPLETE FARM FIRE INSURANCE PROTECTION...THIS NEW
BOARD POLICY IS ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO MEET EVERY
FIRE INSURANCE REQUIREMENT OF THE WESTERN FARMER.**

THE NEW LOW "BOARD" FARM RATES ARE THE RESULT OF
IMPROVED FIRE LOSS EXPERIENCE IN MANITOBA,
SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

THESE REDUCTIONS AGAIN PROVE THAT *BOARD*
COMPANIES PROMPTLY DECREASE INSURANCE COSTS WHEN
EXPERIENCE JUSTIFIES SUCH ACTION.

NEW RATES AND FORMS ARE EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1ST AND APPLY
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Veterinarian's Notebook

By DR. W. T. CARLYLE

BANG'S Disease of cattle, or, as it is better known, Contagious Abortion, has met a real adversary in the form of the now famous Strain 19 vaccine developed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Strain 19 is what is known as an attenuated vaccine, that is, it is a vaccine containing organisms that are alive but the virulence of which is greatly weakened and reduced. It is therefore a product able to give protection without causing permanent infection. Most of the vaccines that are used to give protection against disease are what are known as bacterins. Bacterins are standardized suspensions of killed bacteria. A bacterin must contain the organisms causing the disease against which it is desired to protect. A good example is Blackleg Bacterin; it contains the killed bacteria which, when alive and virulent, are the cause of outbreaks of Blackleg. The injection of these killed bacteria into the animal body results after a time in the production of specific antibodies which are able to give protection against any subsequent invasion by live bacteria of that particular species.

In the case of Bang's Disease, experimentation disclosed that bacterins which contained the killed organisms or bacteria known as *Brucella Abortus*, did not give satisfactory protection against abortion. A weakened strain now known as Strain 19 was finally developed which, when used to vaccinate heifer calves, gave them protection against abortion as they matured and it created this protection without at the same time causing such females to become carriers or spreaders of the infection. Of necessity live vaccines require much more care and skill in handling and administration than do bacterins. The reason is therefore plain why it is that the calfhood programme for the control of Bang's Disease is hedged about with protective restrictions, and the vaccine placed only in the hands of practising veterinarians who administer it under government supervision. Careless handling could easily result in the killing of the live organisms, and the vaccine would then be worthless. With no restrictions placed enough failures might occur to cause the whole preventative programme to fall into disrepute.

Then, too, blood testing still has an important place in conjunction with calfhood vaccination in bringing about satisfactory control of this disease. Only blood testing will reveal if the infection actually exists in a herd and the extent of it. Also to properly check the vaccine to ascertain if it has "taken" in the vaccinated animals blood tests should be drawn and the laboratory tests run about a month after vaccination. The test at this time should be positive and any animals testing negative should be re-vaccinated. The reaction changes from positive to negative after some months. All vaccinated animals should show negative at two years of age, and a blood test then to determine that they are is advisable.

Good Constitution

The terms "of good or of poor constitution" are often used in a descriptive way when referring to farm animals. Constitution is a structure of parts which forms or composes a body. We might define good constitution by saying that it refers to a body so

fashioned that the vital organs have sufficient room to properly develop and carry out their functions. We often hear it said of individuals that they possess a "very strong constitution" and here the reference is to their freedom from sickness and their ability to withstand rigors of exposure and exertion in a way their less fortunate brethren cannot do. In farm animals the definition in reference to suitable body conformation or shape seems a suitable one for vigor and disease resistance are most often found where the vital organs such as the heart, lungs, and organs of the digestive tract, have had room to, and are, properly developed.

The head of an animal tells us much in looking for good constitution as it is an excellent indicator of what lies behind in body conformation. In almost any breed or kind of stock one looks with suspicion on the long, narrow, weak headed ones. With thin stock the head is an especially valuable indicator of constitution. The width of the chest floor, easily determined by viewing the distance between the front legs, gives definite proof of the space available for proper lung and heart development and function. Good heart girth, too, we look for. Sufficient spring of rib, development of barrel or middle, and "well let-down flank" assure the needful space to store and digest food. In females sufficient width of hindquarters denotes suitable development of the bones forming the pelvis and such development is linked with normal parturition.

To trained and observant stockmen the general attitude, expression, and movements of an animal inform them instinctively as to the state of constitutional vigor. The eyes of an animal tell such men much. Not only is the shape and "set" of the eye important, but the general expression is useful in evaluation of wellbeing.

The same organism that causes contagious abortion in cattle is the cause of undulant fever in man. This organism is the *Brucella abortus*. Undulant fever is a febrile disease extending over a long period of time. Two related *Brucella* organisms, one harbored by goats and the other by swine, can also give rise to the symptoms of Undulant fever in man. Danger exists, therefore, in consuming raw milk from cows infected with the organism causing contagious abortion. Properly pasteurized milk is safe.

Aged Champion Dies

UNIVERSITY Rosebud Pontiac, the Alberta champion for lifetime production of both milk and butterfat, is dead. A member of the Holstein herd maintained at the University of Alberta, she lived to the remarkable age, for a cow, of twenty years and three months, her death apparently being due to old age.

In thirteen years on Record of Performance test, "Rosebud" produced a total of 173,014 pounds milk containing 6,618 pounds butterfat, neither of which figures have been surpassed for lifetime production in Alberta. In recognition of her achievements, the University of Alberta has been presented with a Silver Seal Certificate of Longtime Production by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. Altogether she has thirteen registered progeny, eight females and five bulls.

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Farm Electrification In Alberta

2. Power Resources and Facilities

By PROFESSOR ANDREW STEWART

The following article is the second of a series on the subject of farm electrification in Alberta, written especially for the Farm and Ranch Review by Professor Stewart, Department of Economics, University of Alberta. The author, in recent months, has been engaged in a survey of rural electrification in behalf of the Research Council of Alberta.

THE Province of Alberta has substantial and varied resources capable of providing the people of the Province with electric energy. These resources include water, coal, oil and wind.

The available estimates of water power which could be developed in Alberta suggest that the resources in this Province are not large in comparison with the potential water power in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. However such estimates, while they may be the best that can be made, do not provide any reliable or useful inventory of the power potentialities in any province. They are based on sites which have been investigated, and on the natural fall of water. In Alberta, as elsewhere, power capable of development can be greatly increased by the construction of storage basins and other regulating works. In any event it is apparent that there is ample potential water power in Alberta for any uses that can be visualized at present; but it must be recognized that many of the more favourable undeveloped sites are located at some distance from the settled part of the Province. Substantially all of the hydro-electric energy now developed in Alberta is generated in four large plants located in the mountains west of Calgary. These four plants are owned and operated by the Calgary Power Company, and have a capacity of 91,000 h.p.

As is generally known, Alberta has very large supplies of coal. It would be useless even to try to estimate the amount of energy that could be generated through steam plants. Steam plants can be located anywhere, but, because water supply is also important in operating a steam plant, such plants are usually found in towns or cities located by rivers or lakes. The total horsepower capacity of steam plants now operating in the Province is 111,156 h.p. The largest steam plant in the Province is the Municipal plant in the City of Edmonton. The capacity of this plant has recently been increased to 65,500 h.p. Other substantial steam plants are found at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Drumheller.

Alberta has also large known supplies of oil, but relatively little of the annual production is used for generating electrical energy. Diesel plants are found operating in towns and villages distant from alternative sources of power. As these centres are usually small, the diesel plants in the Province are generally small. Larger plants include those in Grande Prairie and Cardston. The total generating capacity of gas and oil engines used for generating purposes in the Province is reported to be 5,887 h.p.

Other Sources

Gasoline and wind also provide sources of power for small plants in commercial establishments in villages, and on farms. There are apparently about 5,000 of these plants on Alberta farms, but information is not yet available to indicate how many are driven by gasoline and how many by wind. Neither is it possible to tell where they are mainly found in the Province, although it is known that the proportion of farms with individual plants is quite high in some districts. Information on the use of farm plants is being gathered by the Alberta Power Commission.

The electric energy distributed over high voltage transmission lines is mainly generated in hydro-electric stations; one system of lines is energized from a steam plant and another from a diesel plant. The most exten-

sive transmission systems are those of the Calgary Power Company. The lines constructed by this Company extend from Milk River and Glenwoodville in the south of the Province to Clyde and Westlock in the north. The main lateral lines run east to Brooks and to Provost, and west to Nordegg. Canadian Utilities Limited operate three transmission systems. The steam plant at Drumheller serves a system of lines which extend north as far as Forestburg and east to Coronation. Another system is interconnected with the Calgary Power hydro system south of Vegreville, and runs north to St. Paul and east to Lloydminster. The third system of Canadian Utilities is supplied by the diesel plant at Grande Prairie and extends from Sexsmith to Hythe. Voltages are generally 13,000, 22,000 and 33,000.

Many Served

The lines constructed by the two companies provide a well-developed distribution system by which most of the towns and villages in the more densely populated parts of the Province are served with power. Apparently all but nineteen of the incorporated places in the province have electricity, and at least 126 unincorporated hamlets are served. Out of 308 centres served with electricity in 1942, 172 were served from the lines of the Calgary Power Company, 62 by Canadian Utilities Limited, 10 by municipally-owned plants, and 64 by independent commercial stations.

As pointed out in the preceding article, the transmission lines already built bring central station power within twelve miles of approximately 55,000 farms, or 55% of the farms in the Province; but only about 500 farms were connected to the lines in 1943. The number of farms connected will be increased to about 700 with the completion of the test farm areas being constructed by the companies this summer (1944). However, it is clear that the resources exist and that the facilities now are available for taking central station power to a much larger number of farms. The connection of any large number of farms depends upon whether energy from the high wire line can be offered to farmers at rates which they will be able to pay. The costs of constructing farm distribution lines, of operating these lines, and of energy at the farm will be dealt with in the next article.

The alternative to central station power is the individual farm plant. This subject will also be discussed in a later article. The available evidence suggests that, where a sufficient number of farms can be connected to farm distribution lines, and if the consumption per farm is built up, the cost of providing central station power to farms is lower than the cost of providing comparable service through the individual farm plant. However, farmers in the Province who now operate their own plants generally express themselves as well satisfied with the service they receive. Moreover, there are many areas in Alberta in which the density of farms is so low that the number of connections per mile would mean a very heavy overhead in distribution lines. Consequently, even if substantial progress can be made in extending central station power to Alberta farms, there are many farms which could be more economically served by the individual farm plant. This type of plant has a real place in the Province of Alberta.

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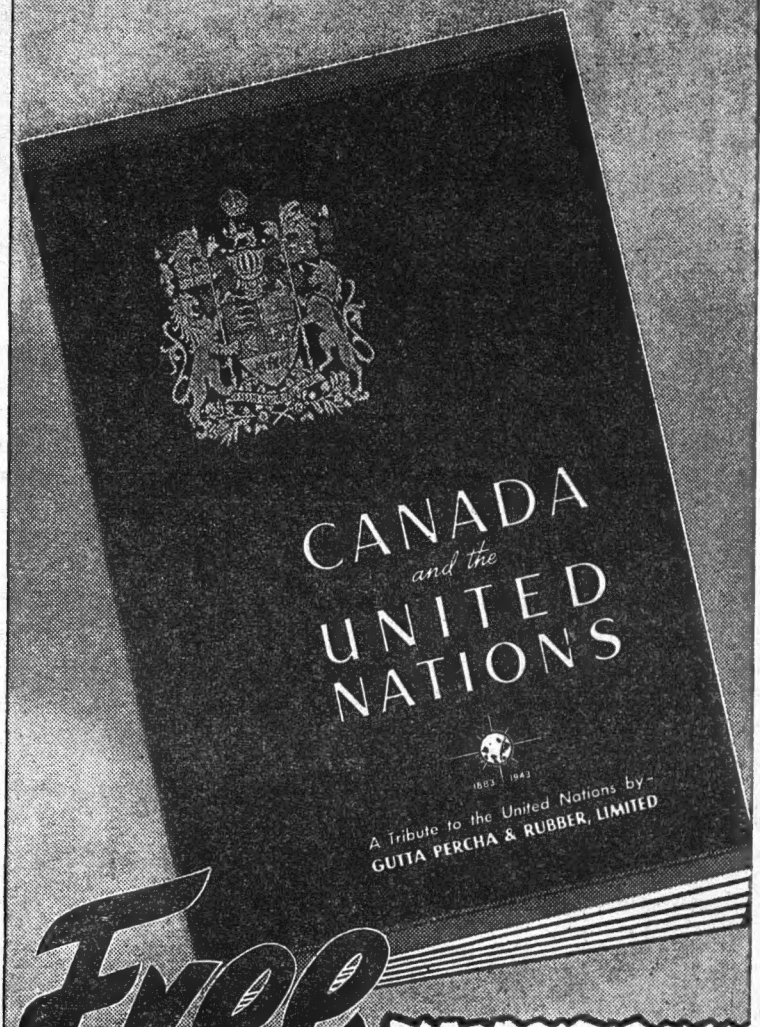
MUCH WHEAT SHIPPED

COMMON chickweed in spite of its frail appearance is a very hardy and persistent weed. Not originally native to Canada, it is to be found in all parts of the Dominion where the soil is moist and rich. The seed is small and is frequently found in clover and timothy. Under laboratory tests, many samples, particularly of timothy, are rejected on account of the prevalence of chickweed seed.

Do you know?

- When did India enter the war . . . Russia . . . The U.S.? What is the chief export of China . . . Iran . . . South Africa?
- How many countries have declared war on the Axis?
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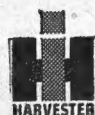
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Grasses for Drier Areas Recommended

IN the drier areas of the Prairie Provinces, only a few cultivated, perennial hay and pasture crops prove satisfactory when grown under dry-land conditions. Crops recommended for these areas include crested wheatgrass, brome grass, slender wheatgrass, alfalfa and sweet clover. These crops usually prove most satisfactory when seeded as mixtures, says Dr. S. E. Clarke, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

For the driest areas of Southwestern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta a mixture consisting of crested wheatgrass with either alfalfa or sweet clover is recommended. At the Experimental Station at Swift Current, alfalfa has given better results than sweet clover. For pasture purposes a mixture consisting of about seven pounds of grass seed and one pound of alfalfa or sweet clover per

acre should be used. For hay production four pounds of grass seed and from one and a half to two pounds of alfalfa or sweet clover seed per acre is sufficient and this mixture should be seeded in every other drill of the seeder thus spacing the rows one foot apart.

May Use Brome

In the dark brown soil zone, where moisture conditions are more favourable, brome grass may be used instead of crested wheatgrass in mixtures with alfalfa. Only slightly heavier or the same rates of seeding should be used as recommended for the driest areas. At Swift Current the crested wheatgrass-alfalfa mixture gives the better results, although brome grass does quite well when the stand is left down for a few years only.

Slender wheatgrass may be used in the mixture with alfalfa or sweet clover, where moisture conditions are slightly more favourable, provided the stand is to be left down for not more than three years. The use of this grass is not recommended in districts where wheat stem sawfly damage is severe.

Other grasses and legumes are being tested in hay and pasture mixtures and some of the newer sorts are very promising.

• • •

Declaration Required

THIS year the wheat board requires more accurate information in regard to land description, size of farm, and acreage, than was asked for previously. It is important for the board to know this year whether any portion of the permit holder's land has been leased to another person for use as a feeding lot. If such is the case, the number of acres so involved should not be included in the permit book.

• • •

PROTECT MALTING BARLEY

WHEN barley is being produced for malting purposes, it is particularly important that the harvested crop be protected from the weather. In districts where rain is frequent during harvest time, cap-stocking is advisable when the crop is being cured in the stook.

• • •

STAFF DOES GRADING

THE staff of the Dairy Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, is responsible for the grading and inspection of dairy products in Canada. Inspectors are located at convenient strategic centres through the Dominion.

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CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The seventeenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 30th, 1944.

Both in respect of Dollar Sales and weight of product sold, the year established new records.

Sales were	\$206,155,937.74
Previous high (Fiscal 1943)	\$169,141,670.71
Increase over previous high	22%
Weight of product sold, was	1,582,932,568 lbs.
Previous high (Fiscal 1943)	1,328,616,840 lbs.
Increase over previous high	19%

Dollar sales were three times, and weight of product sold, twice those of the last pre-war year.

* * *

Profit after taxes and depreciation was	\$2,187,586.76
Equivalent to	1.06% of Sales
From this was set aside for War-time Inventory Reserve	500,000.00
Equivalent to .....	.24% of Sales
Leaving Net Profit	\$1,687,586.76
Equivalent to .....	.82%
	i.e. 4/5 of 1% of Sales

Except that of the low depression year,—Fiscal 1932,—this is the smallest net profit in the history of the Company, in terms of percentage of sales.

Nevertheless, because of the record sales, the sum of the net profit was the highest but one in the Company's history.

One other record was established.

Income and Excess Profits Tax was	\$3,023,214.06
This was \$600,000 above the previous high of Fiscal 1942.	
Income and Excess Profits Taxes for the five war years have been	\$9,531,025.76

In each of the war years, a sum has been set aside out of profits for Wartime Inventory Reserve. The item this year is \$500,000.00.

Several inquiries have been received as to the nature of these items.

By the Department of National Revenue these items are treated as profits, and upon them full taxes have been paid.

And they are profits in every respect except one, viz. that all or part of them are certain to be lost at some period following the end of the war.

During the war, live stock prices have advanced to levels which cannot be permanently maintained.

For example, present prices of cattle and hogs (on the Toronto market), compared to those of the last pre-war year are:—

	1939	1944
Good Steers (1,050 lbs. down) live weight	\$ 6.77	\$11.70
B. 1 Hogs—dressed weight	11.90	17.20

As prices advanced, greater than usual profits were made. But most of the excess has been paid to the Department of National Revenue as taxes. There is no complaint regarding this. In war time the Government must take the extra war profits.

However, when the decline comes in the post-war period, losses will be made, the counterpart of the extra war profits.

From this there will be no escape.

The Wartime Inventory Reserve is set up as a buffer against these anticipated losses.

The sums set aside for this reserve have been:

Fiscal 1940	\$ 579,000.00
1941	380,000.00
1942	1,310,000.00
1943	650,000.00
1944	500,000.00
Total	\$3,419,000.00

Whether this total is too much or too little, no one at present can tell. But the following facts have a bearing:—

- (1) To convert this year's inventory (March 30th, 1944) to the price basis of the last pre-war year (March 30th, 1939) would require a reserve of \$6,600,000.00
- (2) In the deflation year 1920-21 following the last war, the four Companies which now comprise Canada Packers, made a combined loss on operations of \$5,500,000.00

* * *

On January 2nd, 1944, the final payment was made upon the Collateral Trust Serial Debentures. The Common Shares are now the Company's only outstanding securities. This is an important event in the Company's history, and the occasion seems appropriate for carrying out a plan which the Directors have had in mind for several years, viz. to make possible a wider distribution of the Company's Shares.

To this end, Shareholders will be asked at the forthcoming Annual Meeting to approve a By-law to subdivide and reclassify the issued and outstanding 200,000 Shares of the Company. Each Shareholder will receive with the notice of the meeting a copy of the By-law which contains full particulars of the proposal.

* * *

The year under review is the fifth war year.

There seems good reason to hope that the end of the war in Europe may now be in sight. It is therefore an appropriate time to look back over the war period as it has affected the Live Stock Industry, (of which the Packing Industry is the marketing branch).

The outstanding wartime feature of the Live Stock Industry has been the phenomenal increase in production. The first word should be a sincere tribute to the Farmers of Canada.

When Germany overran Western Europe in the early months of 1940, one phase of the disaster was that Great Britain was deprived of important sources of food. In this respect the most serious loss was that two-thirds of her external Bacon supplies were cut off.

Canada was the only source from which those Bacon supplies could be replaced.

An urgent appeal was made to the Farmers of Canada, and the measure of their response is indicated in the following table:—

TABLE I

Prior to 1940, the heaviest shipments of Bacon to Great Britain in any one year had been 192,000,000 lbs.

Following the appeal of 1940, shipments have been as follows:

During 1940	344,000,000 lbs.
" 1941	460,000,000 "
" 1942	524,000,000 "
" 1943	560,000,000 "
" 1944 (5 months estimated)	900,000,000 "

This increase in exports of Bacon is all the more phenomenal when it is remembered:—

- that record increases have occurred also in production of all other forms of live stock and live stock products,—Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Cheese, Butter, Eggs;
- that these enormous increases have been achieved with a farm population reduced 26 per cent. (Labour Gazette, May, 1944).

Apart from the Farmer's patriotic response, three factors have been important in bringing about these phenomenal increases in live stock production. They were:—

- (1) that for live stock and live stock products there has been an unlimited demand, whereas until recently cash outlets for grain have been restricted.
- (2) that throughout the war period there has been a substantial extra profit in marketing grains through the medium of live stock,—as against selling them in the cash market.
- (3) that throughout there has been the stimulation of advancing prices. The measure of this advance is seen in the following table, which sets up the average price per 100 lbs. (Toronto market) of cattle and hogs, for the period 1934 to 1944:—

TABLE II
TORONTO MARKET

	CATTLE	HOGS				
	Good Steers 1,050 lbs. down Live weight	B. 1 Dressed Toronto	Premium for A's paid by			Total for A's
			Packers	Province of On- tario	Federal Dept. of Agri- culture	
1934.....	\$ 4.85	\$10.95	\$.65			\$11.60
1935.....	5.79	11.38	.65			12.03
1936.....	5.04	11.25	.65			11.90
1937.....	6.72	11.93	.65			12.58
1938.....	5.97	12.65	.65			13.30
1939.....	6.77	11.90	.65			12.55
1940.....	7.68	11.43	.65			12.08
1941.....	8.70	13.26	.65	\$.65		14.56
1942.....	10.29	15.69	.65	.65		16.99
1943.....	11.76	16.87	.65	.65		18.17
1944						
(7 months)	11.70	17.20	.40	.65	\$1.95	20.20

Increase in price 1939-1944 — Cattle - 73% ; Hogs—A's - 61%.

The combined effect of the increase in production, plus advance in price, is reflected in the following table (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) :—

TABLE III
Cash Income from Sales of Live Stock

1939	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$195,386,000
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	245,243,000
1941	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,900,000
1942	.....	.....	.....	.....	383,400,000
1943	.....	.....	.....	.....	449,716,000
Increase 1939 to 1944	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$254,000,000
Number of Canadian farms, approximately	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,000
Estimated number of farms selling live stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Average increase per farm, 1939 to 1944	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$508

The above table is the record of the sales of *Live Animals* only. In addition,—*Animal Products* comprise Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Wool, Fur Farming. The complete picture is that of *Animals plus Animal Products*, as shewn in the following table (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) :—

TABLE IV
Cash Income from Sales of Animals plus Animal Products

1939	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$364,224,000
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	428,503,000
1941	.....	.....	.....	.....	558,808,000
1942	.....	.....	.....	.....	718,166,000
1943	.....	.....	.....	.....	834,184,000
Increase 1939 to 1944	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$470,000,000
Estimated number of farms selling animals and animal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Average increase per farm 1939 to 1944	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$783

In the marketing of live stock, the Packing House is an essential link. For live stock as such cannot be consumed. The Producer sells his animals to the Packer, who processes them and markets the products. The Packer, in short, is the Farmer's marketing agent.

It follows that the operations of the Packing Industry are of vital interest to the Producer. Unfortunately, no complete Profit and Loss record exists for the whole Industry*.

*The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes an annual review "Slaughtering and Meat Packing."

This review contains much useful information, but includes no statement of profit of the industry as a whole.

Such a statement could easily be added, and the value of the report thereby greatly enhanced. Publication of total results need involve no disclosure of the results of individual firms.

In cases where information is lacking for the Industry as a whole, the records of Canada Packers will be used. These have been published in full, each year since the formation of the Company in 1927.

The record of the Packer's operation can be set up in a very simple form. Because of its importance, that of Canada Packers for the year under review is here reproduced.

TABLE V

The statement shews the distribution of each... \$100.00 of Sales

Out of each \$100.00 of Sales, the following sums were paid:—		
To Producers, for live stock	....	\$83.60
To Suppliers	....	\$3.08
To Employees	....	6.77
To Service Organizations	....	3.45
To Bondholders	....	.01
To Taxing Authorities	....	1.59
The above items were paid out to persons other than Shareholders. They total		\$98.50

The remainder was retained by the Company for the benefit of Shareholders		
the benefit of Shareholders	....	1.50
Add income from investments	....	.01
Gross Profit out of each \$100.00 of Sales		\$1.51

From this sum of \$1.51 there was set aside:—		
For Depreciation	....	.45
For Wartime Inventory Reserve	....	.24
Remainder, Net Profit		.82
Out of this remainder, dividends were paid to Shareholders		
Shareholders	..	.39
The balance was retained as working capital for the extension and improvement of the business		
extension and improvement of the business	....	.43

This story of the year's operations is reduced to still simpler terms, if condensed and transposed as follows:—

TABLE VI

Packer's Selling Price	....	\$100.00	A
minus Operating Expense	....	\$14.90	B
minus sum retained by Packer	....	1.50	C
		16.40	
leaves a remainder which is paid to the Farmer for his live stock			D
Farmer for his live stock	....	\$ 83.60	
(For convenience in reference, these items are designated A, B, C, D.)			

Sales from the processing of live stock comprise only about 60 per cent of the business of Canada Packers. Other Canadian farm products comprise a further 30 per cent.

In the calculation of Tables V and VI it is not feasible to segregate the percentage of the dollar paid for live stock only. The margin of error is small. The basis of the calculation is the same each year; so figures are comparable from year to year.

It is hoped that every Farmer who reads this report will carefully examine Table VI.

In it is condensed the "economics" of the Live Stock Industry.

The Live Stock Industry is a joint operation between the Farmer who produces, and the Packer who processes and sells. Much discussion regarding the Industry seems to take it for granted that the interests of the Producer and the Packer are opposed. The fact is their interests are not opposed, but parallel.

As to the interest of the Producer, there can be no doubt. He wishes to get the highest possible return for his live stock,—in other words he wishes that Item D should be as high as possible.

The factors which bring this about are revealed in Table VI. They are:—

1. That Item A,—the total sum for which the products are sold,—should be as *high* as possible.

In this at least, the interests are parallel. For the Packer constantly strives to get the highest possible price for his products.

2. That Item B,—the Packer's operating expense,—should be as *low* as possible. In other words, that his efficiency should be as *high* as possible.

It is certain the Packer works constantly, in his own interest, to improve his efficiency.

And in this he is working equally in the interest of the Producer.

3. That Item C,—the sum retained by the Packer,—should be one which the Producer cannot challenge.

Here, on the surface, the interest of the Producer and the Packer may seem opposed.

And it is true that if the Packer receives more than he should, to that extent the Producer receives less than he should.

How much does the Packer receive?

No record is available for the total Industry. However, the results of Canada Packers have been published annually since the formation of the Company in 1927.

In the 17 years—

the highest Net Profit was 2.8% of Sales

the lowest Net Profit was7% of Sales

average Net Profit for the 17 years was 1.4% of Sales

For the year under review, it has already

been seen that Net Profit was .82%, i.e. 4/5 of 1 %

Probably in no other major industry is the *percentage* of profit so small. And to the Producer, it is only the *percentage* which matters. The Producer is concerned with one question only. That is: how much does *he* get back out of each sales dollar?

* * *

As stated above, the profit of Canada Packers in the period 1927 to 1944, has been 1.4% of Sales

Probably for the whole Industry the percentage of profit was less.

But suppose it were more.

An outside estimate would certainly be 2%

What would the benefit have been to Producers if, over this period of seventeen years, the Packing Industry had made no profit whatever?

The answer to this question is arrived at by a simple calculation.

In that seventeen years, total cash sales of live stock were (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) \$3,403,000,000.

Average per year \$200,000,000.

If a profit of 2% is assumed, it follows that the profit of the total Packing Industry has been 2% of 200 million dollars, i.e. \$4,000,000. per year.

So that, if the Packing Industry had made no profit whatever, the maximum benefit to Producers would have been \$4,000,000. per year.

The number of farms producing and selling live stock is approximately 500,000.

Therefore, if, in these seventeen years, the Packing Industry had made no profit whatever, and if all its profit had gone to Producers, the addition to Producers' income would have been \$8.00 per farm, per year.

And if, as is more likely, the profit of the Industry did not exceed 1%, the advantage to Producers would have been \$4.00 per farm, per year.

Many Farmers will be astonished by this statement.

Over a period of many years, charges have been made from time to time:—

- (1) that the Packing Industry takes a heavy and unfair toll of profit on the Farmer's live stock;

- (2) that this is made possible by monopolistic conditions and practices

It is not surprising if the effect of these statements has been to create in the Farmer's mind, a feeling of uneasiness.

In regard to Item 1,—a semblance of support for the charge is found in the amount of the profits of the larger companies. Those of Canada Packers are generally the target. In the year now being reviewed, the profits of Canada Packers were \$1,687,000.

To the individual Farmer, who compares it with his own profit, this no doubt seems a stupendous sum.

In relation to the total sales, however, it is a very small sum.

Those sales were \$206,000,000.

If Sales had been *two* million instead of *two hundred* million dollars, the relative profit, at the same *percentage* would have been \$16,870.

That would certainly be considered a modest profit on a business of two million dollars.

Yet, in terms of percentage, the two results are exactly the same

And, *percentage* is the only factor in which the Producer is interested.

As to Item 2,—the charge of monopoly also has its origin in the size of the larger companies. The trend in the Packing Industry has been continuously toward large units. It is not surprising if the Farmer is disposed to listen to this charge. He realizes that competition between those who buy his live stock is, for him, the most vital consideration of all. And he may fear that a small number of large companies would give less assurance of competition than a large number of small companies.

The fact is that each large company is not a unit, but a group of units. For instance Canada Packers operates seven different plants located in widely separated areas (from Montreal to Vancouver). Within each area its local unit competes with many other units.

And the further fact is, that in addition to the companies operating multiple plants, (there are three of them) a large number of other companies operate single plants. Many of these single plants do a large and increasing share of the business in their own field. It is entirely misleading to represent the Industry as dominated by the larger companies. The latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (1942) shows 148 plants as follows:—

Ontario	....	....	....	....	67
Quebec	....	....	....	....	29
Alberta	....	....	....	....	13
British Columbia	....	....	....	....	11
Manitoba	....	....	....	....	11
Saskatchewan	....	....	....	....	8
Nova Scotia	....	....	....	....	4
New Brunswick	....	....	....	....	4
P. E. I.	....	....	....	....	1
					148

Nothing in the history of the Industry gives ground for the fear that the development of large units results in lessened competition. From its beginning the Packing Industry has been the most fiercely competitive industry in Canada. And competition between large units is more (not less) keen than that between small units.

* * *

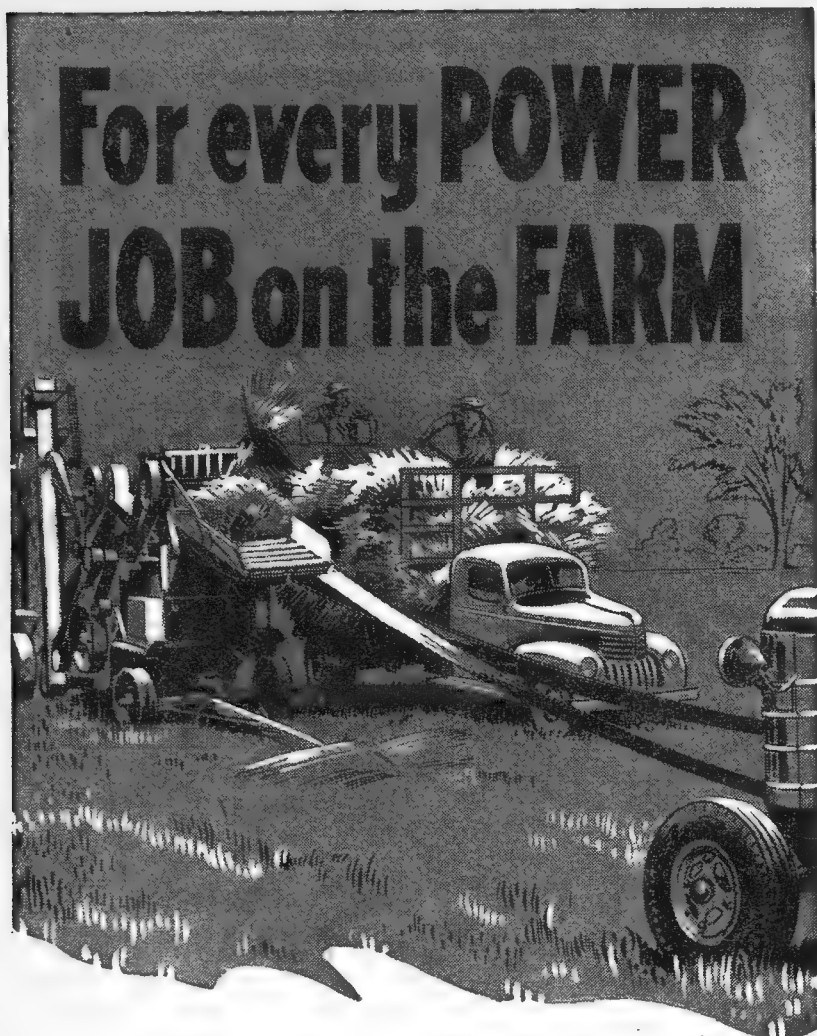
Two proposals to transform the Industry have been suggested by those who constitute themselves its critics. In principle they are diametrically opposed.

The proposals are:—

- (a) that Canadian live stock should be processed in a large number of co-operative plants, as in Denmark;
- (b) that the Packing Industry should be nationalized.

Every Packer would welcome the development of co-operative plants. Only one exists at present,—The First Co-operative Packers at Barrie, Ontario. It is unfortunate that there is not at least one in each of the chief livestock producing Provinces. Such plants would be sources of information regarding the facts of the Industry which Farmers would accept without question. The existence of a number of co-operative plants would lead to a greater measure of understanding between Producers and Packers than has ever existed in the past.

However, the establishment of co-operative plants would of necessity be a slow development. The reason lies in the hi-



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competitive nature of the business, and the fact that the difference between profit and loss is a small fraction of a cent per pound. As Farmers became aware of the risks of loss on the one hand, and of the very low margin of profit on the other, the desire to launch co-operative plants would be less keen.

It is worth repeating, however, that no single development would do so much to promote a realization of the common interest of Producer and Packer, as the establishment of a number of co-operative plants.

As to the second proposal, it is hard to think of an Industry less suited for nationalization. The objection which comes to mind first is the danger of loss from spoilage if a Government organization were handling daily, tens of millions of pounds of perishable foods. The danger would arise because the chief safeguard would be removed, by reason of which such losses are avoided.

That safeguard is competition.

The reason such losses are avoided under a system of competition is that the penalty of *not* avoiding them is ruin. Under a state-owned system the National Treasury would foot the bill.

However, the chief penalty of eliminating competition would fall upon the Producer. To him the loss would come as the result of lowered efficiency.

The net profit of the Packing Industry as it exists, probably does not exceed 1 per cent. That is the total price which the Producer pays for the Packer's efficiency. Can anyone doubt that nationalization would result in a loss of efficiency equivalent to several times 1 per cent?

The Producer would be the only person to absorb this loss. It would come to him in the form of a lower pay-back out of the sales dollar.

* * *

The foregoing has been an attempt to set down the facts of the Packing Industry. It has dealt chiefly with the obligations, and the mutuality of interest, which obtain as between Packer and Producer.

The argument has been that the Packer has played a large and constructive part in the development of the Canadian Live Stock Industry, and that he has done this at a very low percentage of profit on his sales.

But, in a report to Shareholders, it is fitting that some reference should be made to the position and interest of the Investor.

The Capital Investment in the Packing Industry in Canada is \$96,000,000 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1942). Those who supplied this Capital did so with the hope of getting a return on their investment. And for this no apology need be made.

The attraction of the Industry from the Investor's viewpoint is that turnover is rapid. Capital is turned over many times in a single year, so that a small percentage of profit on turnover produces a satisfactory yield on capital. In the case of the successful companies, the investment has been profitable.

These facts have been sufficient to attract adequate funds to the Industry, in spite of the further fact that large sums have also been lost. The hazard of the Industry lies in the fact that the difference between profit and loss is a minute fraction of a cent per pound on the product sold.

* * *

By reason of the great increase in live stock deliveries, the plant of the Industry has been under constant strain. This has involved a corresponding strain upon Employees of all ranks. The loss of experienced men, and their replacement by inexperienced men, has brought an inevitable decline in plant efficiency.

In contrast with *war* industries, demand for the products of the Packing Industry will be maintained,—perhaps increased,—following the close of the war. It will be a happy day for both Company and Employees when experienced men return, and the large volume can be maintained without the severe physical strains of the past year.

The Company has maintained its profit sharing policy begun in 1934. For the first time, Bonus distributed to Employees exceeded Dividends to Shareholders.

Dividends were	....	....	....	\$800,000
Bonus was	....	....	....	\$937,000

Toronto, September 5th, 1944.

J. S. McLEAN, *President.*

Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto.

Background OF THE WAR

By THE EDITOR

SEPTEMBER saw a second meeting between President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Quebec, with Canada's Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King participating in their discussions and plans. The secrecy that surrounded their first session in this historic city was entirely absent on the occasion of their meeting a few weeks ago. Long before the principals had arrived at the Citadel it was known they were to do so. Chief concern at the conference appeared to be the moving of the United Nations' war effort to the Pacific following the defeat of Germany. Officially, the statements were few, however, and their language guarded.

The position of forces of the United Nations at the time of the second Quebec conference provided a vivid contact with that existing at the first meeting one year ago. Nazi troops have been thrown across the Rhine. Our own forces race across Belgium. Sky troopers have descended into Holland, and the forces of Marshall Stalin have descended into Czechoslovakia and Hungary. In the Baltic region Finland has made peace with the United Nations and declared war on Germany, and the clearing away of all German forces in the Baltic countries is well advanced.

A favorite past-time of journalists has been the clocking of the march to Berlin. As this is written (September 25) the forces of Great Britain, the United States and Canada on the western front are 305 miles (measured from Arnheim in Holland) from Germany's capital. On the Russian front the distance from Warsaw to Berlin is 310 miles, and in the south our forces in Italy, now south of Bologna, are 575 miles from Berlin.

Across the sea in the Pacific, the United States' navy has been engaged in forcing the Japanese fleet to withdraw from the Philippines. During a two-day onslaught (September 20 and 21) in the Manila Bay area, which is now receiving for the first time since Pearl Harbor attention by United States forces, carrier planes piled up the following score:

Forty ships sunk; six small craft sunk; 11 ships probably sunk; 35 ships damaged; 11 small craft damaged; two floating drydocks damaged; 169 aircraft destroyed in combat; 188 aircraft destroyed on the ground; 45 planes damaged on the ground, and three planes damaged by ships' gunfire.

That is a total of 86 ships put out of action, 17 smaller craft and 405 planes lost to the Japanese in two days.

American losses were 11 planes in combat; 10 pilots and five air troopers. There was no loss or damage to any of our surface ships.

The September 20 raid was aimed at Cavite Navy Yard, Clark and Nichols air fields and the Manila harbor area.

One Dark Aspect

China remains the black spot in the picture of Democracy's suppression of ideological hate. Evacuations of army headquarters has become a routine. On the Salween front, Chinese armies made some progress early in the month. But around Kweilin catastrophe occurred when Chinese armies, assigned to the defence of the city, melted away under Japanese attacks. The Chinese High Command is being blamed for this and other failures, and some commentators now are openly questioning whether China can ever pull its own military weight in the war. Others doubt whether or not it is worth while to attempt to rely on Chinese soldiers. One repercussion of the Kweilin debacle was the loss by the United States of one of its most important air bases.

Fears have been expressed that the crack-up of the Chinese military machine may have serious effects on the war against the Japanese in other theatres. The Palau Islands, on which

were planned extensions of Chinese air bases, have been rendered useless at least temporarily by the fall of Kweilin and other important Chinese air centres. Landings on these islands by the forces of General McArthur took place during the Quebec conference.

In our country during September, Montreal vied with Quebec as a centre of world interest for, in the former city, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration held its second meeting. Canada was paid a compliment through the selection of Hon. L. B. Pearson, Canada's Ambassador to the United States, as chairman of the sessions. With the liberating of territories formerly over run by Germany tremendous problems arise, and these will be accentuated as the armies, navies and air forces of the United Nations smash their way to final victory. It has been said that the success of UNRRA will determine whether or not the nations of the world can work together for constructive purposes, and it is for this reason that the operation of this gigantic organization, with its humanitarian objectives, is of such tremendous importance.

Little bearing authoritative stamp has been released as the conference has proceeded, and it is not likely the public will learn of the decisions reached by the delegates of the forty or more participating nations until those attending disperse to their native lands. It has been suggested that the third meeting of UNRRA should be held in Europe and Paris has been named as a likely site for it. The Montreal conference was formally opened by Canada's Prime Minister, and his statement to the delegates was one of the highlights of the proceedings.

Relieve Paratroops

Some anxious days followed the descent into Holland, west of Arnheim, of a contingent of Allied air-borne troops. For a time this force was cut off from contact with other United Nations armies and received a heavy pounding from the Germans. Most recent reports reveal that limited assistance has been supplied the surrounded men and that their position definitely is improved.

Boulougne fell to Canadian forces, a western Brigadier General G. M. Rockingham, Victoria, B.C., having the distinction of leading the final assault and capturing the city.

Canadian forces continue to ferret out and destroy or capture pockets of Nazis along the English Channel coast, and it appears only a matter of time before the entire coast is in our hands. Most important result of the terrific land fighting in the coastal area has been the capture of robot bomb sites, and the cessation of attacks through these weapons on London and other British civilian areas. A huge gun that consistently has shelled the Dover area also was captured during the month.

After five years of total darkness at night, London has resumed limited illumination. A sigh of relief went around the civilized world when "the lights of London" went "on again".

Bringing into reality the theme of an old song, British soldiers late in September hung "their washing on the Siegfried Line". The breaching of this wall of iron and steel was accomplished in minimum time when the artillery of the United States and Britain was trained upon it.

Slowly and relentlessly the German fighters are being pushed back to their own soil.

Unfavorable weather may handicap the Russians, British, Americans and Canadians during the next few weeks, but the fate of Hitler's troops is sealed, and all indications are that within the next few weeks they will be forced from the areas they still occupy in Holland and Belgium, and from Denmark.



THE BIGGEST WOODPILE IS NOT ENOUGH

YOU'D have a pretty thin time in winter if you did not have an adequate supply of wood laid by, yet you face the possible hazards of a future far beyond next week or next winter. You would want your family to be able to keep that farm going even without you, if they had to.

To give your family the security you want for them would take many years of ordinary saving. But your life insurance policy establishes an immediate protection program from the day you pay your first premium.

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(By Courtesy of Popular Mechanics Magazine)

Exports Continue
CANADA would seem to be in a position to maintain exports of wheat in the 1944-45 crop year at a level approximately that of the 1943-44 season and still finish with substantial reserve stocks on hand at the end of July, 1945, states the Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation. The direction of export shipments in the new season may show some change with larger amounts going overseas and less to the United States, but the current appraisal of the statistical position of Canadian wheat points to the availability of at least 350,000,000 bushels for export in 1944-45 without reducing the carry-over to an undesirable level before the 1945 wheat crop is harvested.

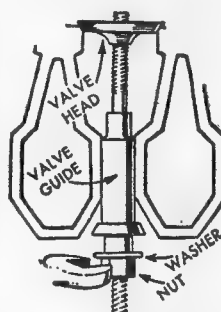
CLEANING RIFLE



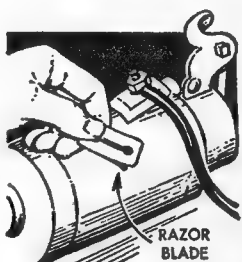
IF you have injured your finger when forcing a cleaning rod through a rifle, you will appreciate this simple stop. Formed on the rod with solder, it keeps the rod from slipping through the gun to its extreme length when the cleaning cloth emerges from the opposite end. The solder also helps prevent injury to the end bore of the gun by contact with the wire finger loop.

REPLACING GUIDES

ON many gasoline engines the job of installing new valve guides can be simplified with the improvised tool shown. To make the tool, cut off the head of an old valve and drill and tap it to take a length of rod that is threaded at both ends. In use, insert the tool just like a valve, start the guide in place and then drive a nut and washer on the lower end. This will force the guide into place.



TESTING STARTER



IF the starting motor on your car lacks pep and seems draggy even though the battery is in good condition, it may be that the armature is rubbing on the field coils. To find out, take a thin safety-razor blade and hold it lightly between the thumb and forefinger, resting the hand on the motor housing so that the blade can be held just off the housing. Then start the motor. If the armature is rubbing at any point, the blade will be attracted to the housing.

CONVERTING FLASHLIGHT

ANYONE having a flashlight that requires three or more cells can effect a saving by converting the flashlight to operate on only two cells. Do this by substituting wood plugs for all cells over two and using a bulb suitable for two cells in place of the larger one. The plugs are turned to the shape and size of a cell and have long flat-head screws running through their centers as indicated to complete the electrical circuit.



MANY ALBERTA CO-OPS

THE June report of the Alberta Co-operative Activities Branch gives the following statistics: Stores, 84; farm supplies, 80; live stock marketing, 58; live stock feeders, 18; dairy and poultry products, 15; sundry, 40; total to date, 240.



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ing, overheating, abrasive scoring of piston rings and cylinder walls, and burned out valves are the result of excessive carbon formation.

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Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

IT appears as if election time is drawing nigh again.

The election issue will be one of post-war "prosperity," there can be no other issue. For possibly the last time in our history we will be given the opportunity to decide which political party will be the one to lower our standard of living.

Election Issue

Great is the power of the "X" mark. Today all is turmoil and indecision. The election is held, the ballots counted, and lo, the turmoil and indecision remain! The problem of unemployment (yes, even today), becomes one of what to do with the workless. The problem of racial strife becomes one of what to do with the Japs. The problems of strikes becomes one of what to do with the "communists".

Greater still, magnified a thousand fold, is its power, when the politicians and their cohorts have added their mark; making the so-called symbol of democracy into the prime symbol of the American price system—the double cross!

The "X" of futility—your votes doesn't change anything.—Ray Argyle, Kimberley, B.C.

IN a recent issue of *The Farm and Ranch Review* in an editorial entitled "The Productive Wheat Picture", you cite "that the recent decade of starvation prices far below the bare cost of production, only resulted in the greatest output and consequently

Wheat Economics

wheat glut in world history!" From this you conclude that economic theories were thereby shot to pieces. I believe your conclusion is erroneous, and the following are the steps which I believe brought about such an unusual affect.

When wheat prices dropped there was a turn made by farmers to other farm produce which forced markets down on almost everything that could be produced on a farm which in turn left them with two choices; to farm at a loss or quit farming. Some quit farming, but owing to difficulty in getting jobs in town which could support a family, or jobs of any kind, those farmers who had anything at stake in a farm at all continued farming, and, as wheat could be more easily raised, and was more suitable to a large part of the great central plain than most other things and as they were already equipped for this job to a greater extent than any other farm production, it was often better to produce wheat at a loss than beef or chickens. This, I think, all follows the law of supply and demand. There was one other major factor which affected the case which does not, namely government bonusing and control.

If Canadian textiles were subject to the law to the same degree as the farmer, I believe we would be wearing better and cheaper clothes and have a few sheep in the country to boot.—O. C. Dobell, R.R. 6, Edmonton.

NEW CANADIAN RECORD

A NEW Canadian Ayrshire record has been made in the two-year-old class, Record of Performance, by Chestermere Ruth, bred and owned by J. A. Hodgson, Forest Lawn, Alta.

This Ayrshire heifer's record of 16,719 pounds milk, 753 pounds fat, average test 4.38 per cent is not only the highest record ever made by an Ayrshire in the two-year-old class, 365-day division, but it is also the highest record ever made by a two-year-old Ayrshire on two milkings-a-day.

Chestermere Ruth was recently classified "Very Good" under Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association Type Classification Plan

NOW that the elections are over in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Saskatchewan electors are wondering what their new government is going to do, but if the people of Saskatchewan had studied Social Credit the same as the people in Alberta for the last ten years they would not have elected a C.C.F. government.

Reviews Elections

They should have read the book called "Social Planning for Canada." However, we believe that Saskatchewan voted C.C.F. in full force to get one party out of Saskatchewan that they have been trying to get rid of for years. This is why the C.C.F. did well in Saskatchewan and because they did well in Saskatchewan they figured they should do fine in Alberta. In Alberta the C.C.F. orators told us they would run the province on the profits of our oil. That was rather slippery and what they thought a good vote catcher, but the people of Alberta had already studied the oil gamble from the bottom up and they did not bite. They went to the polls and showed the C.C.F. what they wanted — a government of the people by the people for the people.

On August 10 Open Forum John Milner states Feder, Hitler's economic advisor, was what we called a Social Creditor. There is no doubt about it that Mr. Milner believes in National Socialism and the foreign policy of international police and now wants to place Feder's hat on the heads of the Social Credit people instead of his own head.—Joe Herri-godts, Sunnybrook, Alta.

IN one of Beverley Baxter's recent London Letters, he says: "The brave new era of government of the people, by the party, for the workers is at hand."

If the figures given by R. J. Deachman in "Editorial by Practical Farmers" in a recent issue of *Farm and Ranch Review*, are correct, it looks to me as if we in Canada had arrived at this new era some time ago.

If 5/12 of the population get 62.4 per cent of the national income and 1/3 get 11.8 per cent, it does not take much guessing to find out who is top dog.

Even allowing the 1/3 a certain amount of "velvet" in the manner of food, rent and cheaper fuel, the distribution seems top-sided and rather upsets my pet theory.

Said theory has been that if governments in their zeal for better conditions, would confine their endeavours to seeing that the urban population was kept supplied with purchasing power, they could forget about the farmer.

Farming is a delightful occupation (provided you can make ends meet) and we shall never see the day when we are short on farmers.

In spite of this, our provincial government are presenting to returned soldiers one million acres of soil surveyed land for settlement.

Federal government is to put up \$3,600 for each settler for clearing, buildings, stock, etc. It is said that by the time this is in force, federal government shall not be subsidizing farmers to curtail production.

I claim this is unfair to our returned men. To bribe them to go into competition with 1/3 of our population drawing 11.8 per cent of national income.

If we really want to do something for our returned men, let's start them out in drug stores, moving pictures, dance halls, beer parlors, or in some thing in which they'd have a chance.—R. A. Davidson, Vernon, B.C.

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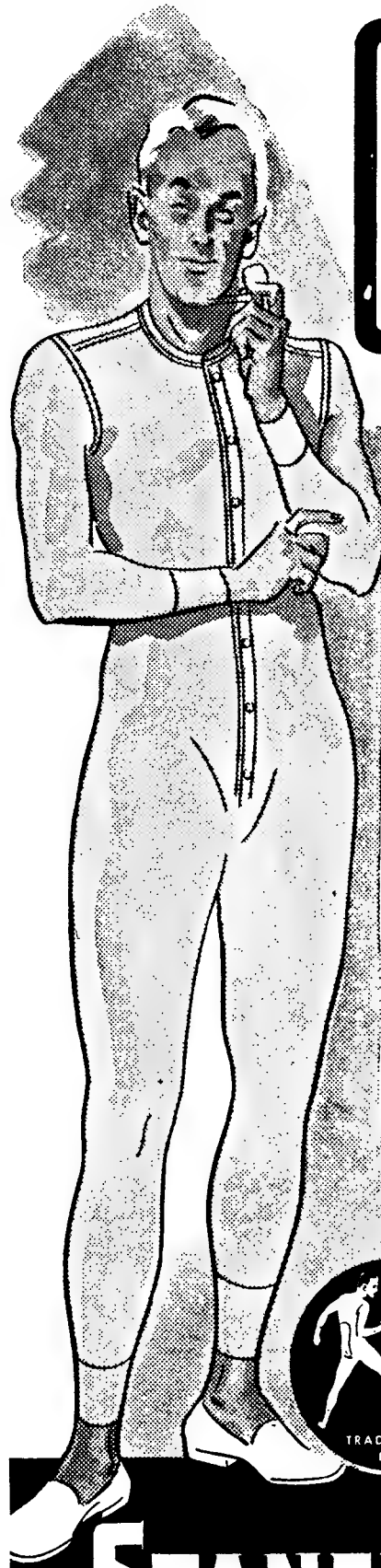
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Save Your Money

● Be prepared! Be prepared for any eventuality. Common prudence is a virtue more in demand today than ever before. Line yourself up with the war effort for this is prudent as well as patriotic.

Watch your savings balance. There will be income taxes—War Loan subscriptions—War Savings and many other necessary demands—but watch for non-essentials. We don't need so many THINGS—we need reserves—in materials in men and in money.

Be prepared and keep your savings account with one of our branches.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

"The Bank for You"

261

THE Grain Dealers' Association of Western Canada brought Dr. Joseph S. Davis, a Stanford University economist, from California, to Winnipeg who told the annual convention of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association that the best policy for Canada to follow is to sell her surplus wheat at any price it will bring.

However, Dr. Davis can be assured that the farmers of Western Canada who produce the wheat are certainly not disposed to accept any such ideas.

The incident is worthy of mention because it illustrates one striking difference between the Line grain companies and the Wheat Pools.

The Wheat Pools, representing the farmers of Western Canada, are firm in their demand for parity prices for farm products.

Alberta Pool Elevators

Control Meat Storage

SO that sufficient freezer and cold-storage space may be available for beef and pork required for export to Britain, the Meat Board has stated that on and after October 1, 1944, its Order No. 4 will control the amount of both inspected and uninspected beef and pork which may be stored in cold storage warehouses.

Under the new Meat Board Order, which has the concurrence of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the maximum storage allotment for each packing establishment operating under the Meat and Canned Foods Act shall be 600 pounds of beef for each 100 head of cattle slaughtered in 1943 and 40 pounds of pork for every 100

head of hogs slaughtered in the same year.

The Order further prescribes that no person other than an establishment shall be allowed to store inspected beef or pork in a public cold storage warehouse or elsewhere than in their own private storage or on their own premises, without a permit from the Board. Operators of public cold-storage warehouses must not accept inspected beef or pork for storage without the Board's authority. The Order does not apply to persons storing beef and pork in cold storage lockers for their own household use.

Limit Is Set

Quantities of uninspected beef or pork which any public cold-storage warehouse may have in storage on the first day of any month shall not exceed the quantity in storage on the first of the corresponding month of 1943. The same restriction applies to persons on uninspected meats in any public cold-storage warehouse.

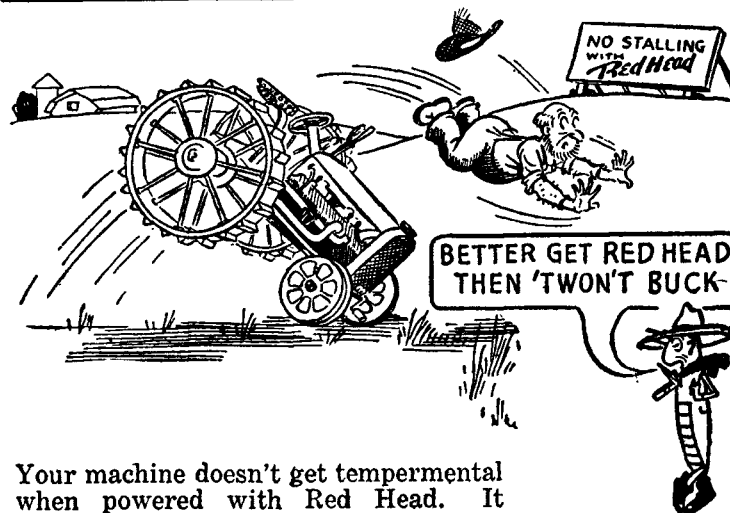
Under the present volume of export bacon shipments to Britain, it is necessary for the Meat Board to store substantial quantities of product in the fall and winter months to even up weekly shipments of bacon the following summer. Now that beef has also become an important export item, additional freezing space is essential.

Last year when the fall runs of cattle and hogs began to increase, the public cold-storage facilities were overloaded with holdings for the domestic market. It is to avoid this, and to have space to take care of necessary shipments for export that the new order is being put into effect.

• • •

WIN HIGH HONOUR

W. J. SAUNDERS, of Marshall, Sask., and Mattock Brothers, Rayleigh, B.C., were recently elected Robertson Associates of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, as a reward for their long and distinguished service to the Association.



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Prepare For Layers

AFTER the old hens are culled in the summer and before the new pullets are brought in from the range, an opportunity is provided to give the laying quarters a thorough cleaning. Usually some of the old birds are kept for laying or breeding purposes. Those that are chosen should be the healthiest and most vigorous. Part of the laying house accommodation, preferably a separate building, should first be cleaned out thoroughly and those birds which are to be kept placed in it. The remainder should be marketed and the rest of the houses thoroughly cleaned.

First move out all the equipment, feed hoppers, water stands, nests, roosts and dropping boards, if movable. Then scrape out all loose litter and droppings on both floors and side walls. If water pressure is available hose out the house. Dirt which cannot be loosened with the water from the hose should be well soaked and allowed to stand with the house closed up tight to keep in the moisture. The dirt should be sprinkled at intervals until it can be readily removed with a scraper. Then scrape loose all remaining dirt and sweep or wash out with water pressure. After this is done use a strong lye solution, about one pound to five gallons of water or a good coal-tar disinfectant sprayed or sprinkled over the entire inside of the house. This should be allowed to stand for a few hours and then washed out with water. The house can then be left with doors and windows open to dry out. The roosts, feed hoppers and other equipment should be thoroughly scraped, scrubbed off and disinfected before being placed back in the house. When the house is dry, fresh litter can be placed on the floor ready for the new pullets.

After the pullets are housed the colony houses, range shelters and feeding and watering equipment used on range should be cleaned for use the following spring.

An annual clean-up helps not only to guard the new pullets against contracting disease from the old birds, but serves to keep the poultry plant reasonably neat and clean.

ORGANIZE

FARMERS are going forward to meet both the problems and the opportunities of to-morrow. They have no choice in this matter. The journey is before them.

They do have a choice, however, on "How they will go."

First, they can attempt it as individual travellers, each interested only in his own selfish lot. If so, his aims may be high and many, but his gains will be few. His voice will be lost in the clamor of the mob, and his arguments, sound as they may be, will be flattened into silence on the walls of public opinion that have been carefully constructed through years of effort on the part of organized minorities, all of whom will be seeking security in a confused post-war world.

SECONDLY, they can go forward hand in hand—thinking together, working together. United, the best thought of all farmers can be a powerful force in a postwar world. Organized and united they can be not only worthy custodians of the soil and of the traditions of the past, but also the builders of the future.

—O. D. Brissenden, Director of Organization, Illinois Agricultural Association.

BOOKLETS AVAILABLE

THE J. I. CASE COMPANY have recently published three of the most interesting booklets on soil conservation under the headings:

1. "Win Against Water". (Building Terraces with 1-Way Disk Plow).
2. "Your Own Moldboard Plow Will Build a Good Broad-base Terrace."
3. "Level Farming on Sloping Fields."

These booklets are free for the asking. Just write J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wis.

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FIGHTING
FRONT

THE
HOME
FRONT

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Renfrew

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7 out of 8 Canadian women who buy a dry yeast ask for Royal—the only dry yeast that's individually wrapped to prevent air contamination and loss of strength. Join them! Use dependable Royal—and take your bread-making out of the "dud" into the "sure fire" class from now on!

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Clothes Closets Aid Easy Housekeeping

By ANN BARRETT

SEASONS change, they come and go and make different demands on the home, clothes and storage problems, and it is a wise plan to give it the once-over to find out exactly what its needs are, then go about it systematically.

It would be too much to expect that any woman could make a one-year-plan for cleaning up the home to avoid the spring and fall frenzy, and not any one plan can fit every home, but one practical little homemaker worked out a novel plan for her home and named it "the Clean As You Go Plan."

First she made a list of all the special house-cleaning jobs to be done during the semi-annual cleaning spree, then she estimated the approximate time and cost of each job. When

Mattresses and springs required to be brushed and aired out doors, and blankets washed by easy stages, and put out to dry on windy, sunny days for good drying.

Use Doors

In some farm homes, closet space is often at a premium. One woman utilized her closet doors, that is, with the aid of good tools, she added a rack or two on the door, a tie holder and a shoe rack arrangement, and she also put in some handy shelves and drawers and covered them with gay chintz. The material used in the construction of this frame was bought for a small sum, and the shelves and drawers in the closet were easy to make, and were lined with cedar for storing woollens or furs. The linens and



Doors can be put to work, too.

she had gone carefully and thoughtfully over the list she planned her housework on a new daily or weekly procedure, by selecting a special job each week from the list. The list was tacked up on the door of the cleaning cabinet and every Sunday night or Monday morning she made a habit of consulting the list to see what job was scheduled for that week. This "calendar-reminder-plan", turned out practical as well as satisfactory. Some very handy ideas and hints were listed and by doing the house-work and jobs by easy stages systematically, she found it less tiring and a lot more interesting.

It was found that the draperies that had been up all winter had a habit of showing an accumulation of dust that no amount of shaking could remove, therefore in the spring she had them cleaned and stored carefully away during the summer months. The slip-covers on the chairs and sofa needed brightening up for summer living, as well as the curtains, and some new wall-paper was required in some of the bedrooms.

bedding were arranged in long trays that pulled out like drawers, and a useful fabric zipper bag was made containing clothes hangers. This was large enough to cover the wearing apparel of young junior.

Hats, ties, shoes, coats,—do we ever have enough space to put them? Since new closets seldom sprout in our homes, we have to plan a space or two in what closets we have. Better organization, too, of our belongings also may add the equivalent of extra storage space, and help to make every lazy spot in it work effectively for us.

All cabinet work, of racks, bags, drawers and boxes can be made by the homemaker with artistic-craft skill that will satisfy our wants, and if we are tired of the children's shoes that do a mismatched shuffle on the closet floor, then build a specially designed rack and ever more have them out of the dust, in proper pairs, ready to the hastiest hand.

★ ★ ★

Buy Victory Bonds--Today!

HOMEMAKING AND by Betty Brown HOMEKEEPING

MY DEAR COUSIN JANEY, — This is the time of year when we have extra helpers on the farm for silo filling and threshing. And they all like pie! Should you like to try something "different" in the line of pie making?

There's an old-fashioned pie that our great-grandmothers used to make, called cheese-cake pie. For one pie you will require one and a half cups of cottage cheese, pressed through a colander. Beat three eggs until light, and add to the cheese. Add two or three handfuls of currants, two tablespoonfuls of cream, one teaspoonful of melted butter, half a cup of sugar and the juice and rind of a lemon. Beat until smooth. Line a deep pie dish with plain paste, fill with the mixture and bake in a quick oven for thirty minutes. Sometimes we place strips of paste over the filling in criss-cross fashion before baking.

There is apple pie and apple pie, but Mother's apple pie is different. Select five or six large, sour apples (Greensings or Gravensteins are choice). Slice into very, very thin slices, or grate if desired, though we prefer the sliced. You will need about four good cups of apple. Line a pie plate with pastry and fill with the apples. Mix a half to three-quarters of a cup of sugar (according to the sourness of the apples), a little salt, a few dashes each of cinnamon and nutmeg, the juice and half the grated rind of a lemon. Sprinkle this over the apples, and dot with tiny pieces of butter. Wet the edges of the crust, cover with an upper crust and bake forty minutes in a moderate oven. This is the kind of pie that calls for an accompanying piece of cheese. You know the old couplet: "Apple pie without some cheese

Is like a kiss without a squeeze."

If you are short of fruit, a good pie is molasses pie. Moisten one and a half tablespoons of flour with six tablespoons of vinegar. Add nine tablespoons of molasses. Mix until smooth, then add half a teaspoon of cinnamon, and the same of nutmeg. Melt a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and add to the mixture. Line a deep pie dish with plain paste, fill with the mixture and bake in a quick oven thirty minutes.

Have you ever made egg and bacon pie? Into a previously baked pie shell cut a thick layer of slices of fried bacon cut into tiny pieces. Break six eggs and dispose them over the bacon so that the pie may be cut into pieces to serve six people. Sprinkle with half a cup or more of grated cheese and a few dashes of paprika. Bake in a quick oven until the eggs are set and the cheese browned. This pie is nice for a picnic or to take out to helpers in the harvest field.

Hamburg pie is substantial for working men, or, in fact, for anybody. Mix cooked hamburger with tomato sauce, and, if you have them, add a few chopped, cooked mushrooms. Pour a thick layer into a deep pie dish. Cut tiny baking powder biscuits and place all over the top. Brush over with milk.

If your rhubarb is still fresh, try a rhubarb-raisin pie. Line a pie plate with paste and half fill with chopped, cooked raisins. Over this place a layer of chopped rhubarb, and over this a beaten egg and one and a half cups of sugar. Dot with butter and cover with an upper crust. Through the top crust stick a few two-inch lengths of macaroni; this will allow the steam to escape, and the extra juice will boil up into the macaroni instead of running over into the oven.

I wonder if you have ever seen the little pies called "maids of honour"? Put a cup each of sweet and sour milk on to boil in a double boiler, and boil until it curds. Then strain and press it through a sieve. Add the yolks of three eggs, a half cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoon of vanilla. Beat until smooth. Line patty pans with puff paste rolled very thin. Fill a little more than half full of the mixture and bake twenty minutes. Beat the whites of the three eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoons of powdered sugar, heap some in the top of each patty, and put in the oven to brown. Do not remove from the pans until cold. This recipe is said to have been handed down by a maid of Queen Elizabeth, at her palace at Richmond, England, so have been named "Richmond Maids of Honour". Try them.

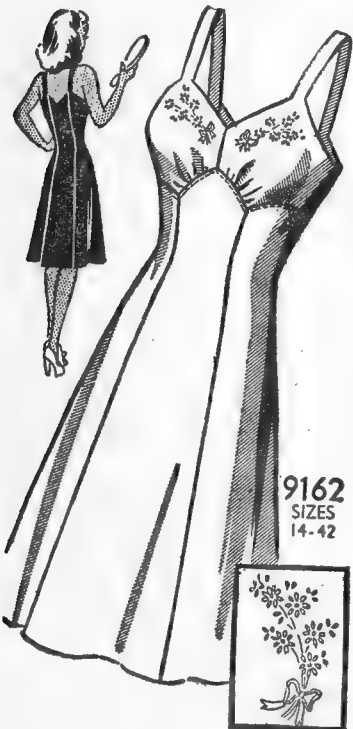
Lovingly,
BETTY.

Nazis Took Over

OVER in Denmark, before the Nazis took over, the co-operative movement was probably the most fully developed of any country in the world, and, it can be said, the Danish farmers were just about as well off, economically speaking, as any farmers in the world. Danish farmers had all kinds of co-operatives. Danish co-operative bacon sold at premium prices in London because of its high quality, and so did eggs and dairy products. The poultry co-operatives, for example, had a system worked out where if a low quality egg were purchased in one of the European markets by a consumer, the bad egg could be traced right back to the farm where it was produced, and practically to the hen which laid it. — The Missouri Farmer.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains.

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SIZES
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Pattern 9162, misses' and women's sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16, 2 yards, 39-inch. Embroidery transfer included.

Send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Pattern Dept., Calgary, Alberta. Write plainly PATTERN NUMBER, SIZE, your NAME and ADDRESS.

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*2-quart size aluminum pan

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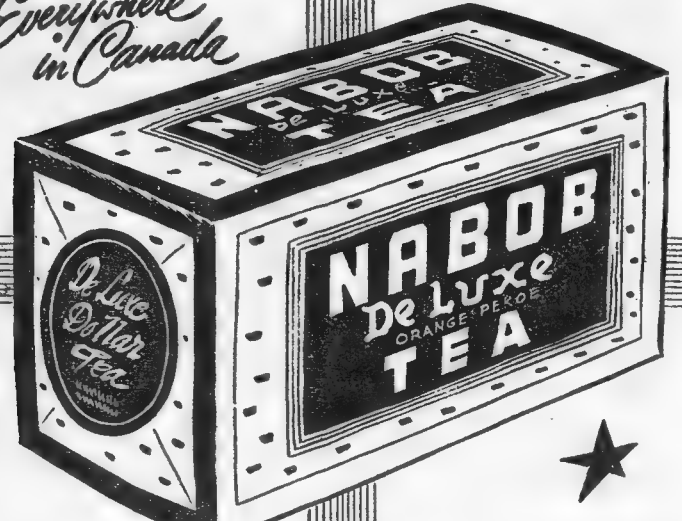
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Applauds Creation Department Of National Health

THE announcement by the Prime Minister of Canada that there will be established in the Dominion Government a Department of National Health and Welfare under a minister of national health and welfare will meet with general approval throughout Canada. The previous announcement that in the development of the Departments of Veterans' Affairs, Reconstruction and Welfare, the name "Health" would disappear as a title for either minister or department created a feeling of dismay in the minds of all who have considered health as a first objective of the Government. That the name "Health" should vanish just as the Government prepared to launch on an extensive Dominion-wide health program was more than anomalous.

It is significant that in many of the most progressive countries of the world it has been considered essential that there be a minister of health. Notably this is true in New Zealand, which seems to be a world leader both in health services and low mortality rates. Similarly in Great Britain and Belgium there are ministers of health. In Australia there is a minister of health and social service. In France, before the war, there was a minister of family and health. In Russia there is the powerful People's Commissariat of Health. In other countries there are ministers of health which suggest other allied objectives in their titles. This is true in Brazil, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Newfoundland.

In the United States, although there is not as yet a secretary of health in the cabinet, there is the United States Public Health Service with far-reaching federal powers.

It is most significant that there are three great countries in which one fails to find the term "health" in connection with any ministry. These are Germany, Italy, and Spain. Apparently totalitarianism and health are far apart in theory as well as in fact.

Benjamin Disraeli — great Prime Minister of the last century—stated that the first duty of the statesman is the care of the public health. That Canada will establish a Ministry of National Health and Welfare means that the Dominion recognizes the true ideal of statesmanship. Had we dropped the term, it would have implied less attention to health. That we have retained it is a guarantee of our sincerity in our stated ideal of better health for all of the people.—Health Magazine, organ of Health League of Canada.

PREPARING VEGETABLES

WISE homemakers know that in good meal planning, correct cookery methods are just as important as proper food selection. Many of the values present in the foods you buy at the grocers can be lost before those reach the dinner table unless particular care is taken.

Do not soak vegetables before cooking.

If you must pare vegetables and fruits, pare thinly.

Avoid overcooking — cook just barely tender.

Steam vegetables rather than drowning them. Put vegetables in an amount of boiling water that doesn't quite cover them and cook in a tightly covered saucepan.

Save the water in which the vegetables are cooked and use it in cream sauces, gravies and soups.

Never add soda to cooking vegetables. It may preserve the colour, but it destroys the vitamins.

Try to cook the right amount for each meal. Storing and re-heating causes loss of vitamins.

Have you been missing out on any of these points? Check up on yourself and make sure that it cannot be said of your house that the "drainpipe is better nourished than the family."



Join the Elite Circle of the Postwar World



When tales are being swapped about foxhole and barracks . . . about tank and jeep, furlough and parade . . . will you be among the elite? Will you be part of that inner circle of comradeship which Service creates—and to which only Service gives admittance? It will be the elite of the Postwar World. Your friends will all be there. Be among them. Join the C.W.A.C. today.

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F.R.R.-18



SEND FOR THIS BOOKLET

SELECTED RECIPES

Eggless Chocolate Cake

AN eggless chocolate cake that can be served hot with sauce for dessert or served cold putting 2 slices together with a cocoa icing or just plain white ice cream. Melt 2 squares of unsweetened chocolate in the top of the double boiler and add 1 cup of milk. Beat with the Dover beater till smooth, then cool. Cream 1/3 cup of shortening with 1 cup of brown sugar and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Add to the chocolate mixture. Now for the dry ingredients: sift 2 cups of pastry flour with 3/4 teaspoon baking soda and fold into the chocolate mixture. Beat till smooth and pour into a loaf pan 9 inches by 5 inches by 3 inches. Bake in a moderate oven and there you are, a dark brown beauty ready for any occasion.

★

English Pound Cake

Temperature: 300 degrees F.
Time: 1 1/2 hours.

- 2 1/4 cups pastry flour
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 cup butter
- 1 cup white sugar
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 2 tablespoons lemon
- 2 tablespoons orange juice
- 5 eggs, separated

Sift the flour, baking powder and nutmeg three times. Cream the butter and gradually beat in the sugar. Beat this mixture till it's fluffy. Add the lemon rind, the lemon juice and orange juice; add the well-beaten egg yolks. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Sift the flour mixture evenly over the egg mixture; fold in very gently. Pour the batter into a loaf pan 9 inches by 5 inches by 3 inches, which has been lined with oiled paper. Bake in a slow oven. Store in a box or crock for a week before cutting.

★

Butterscotch Rhubarb Pie

- 4 cups cut rhubarb
- 1/2 cup white sugar
- 1/4 cup flour
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons mild flavoured fat
- 1/3 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Pastry for crust.

Pour boiling water over rhubarb. Let stand for 5 minutes, then drain. Line a deep 9 inch pie plate with pastry. Combine white sugar and the 1/4 cup flour, mix with rhubarb and place in pie shell. Cream together the butter, fat, brown sugar, salt and the 1/2 cup flour. Sprinkle this mixture over top of rhubarb. Bake in a hot

Drying Clothes

SUNSHINE is much more desirable in drying clothes than a high wind, since sunshine both sweetens them and bleaches them, while a high wind may tear the clothes and will take the stiffness out of starched goods.

Joe Citizen Says . . .

Some think the war is nearly through—some take a quite contrary view. Me, I prefer to wait and see, but with one viewpoint I agree, and that is we must carry on until the need for help is gone. Suppose the fighting all was done the peace would still have to be won and that, if I am seeing right, won't be a job done overnight. No, sir, we won't for many a day from war-time rules get clear away. War's cost has certainly been steep and lasting peace will not come cheap.

So dreams of good times let us quit and to our country's needs submit. Let's lend our money anyhow—that's what we're asked to do right now, and, personally, I just plan to lay in every bond I can.

oven, 423 deg. F. for 10 minutes, then reduce temperature to 375 deg. F. and bake 20 minutes longer.

★

Rhubarb Whip

- 1 1/2 tablespoons gelatine
- 1/4 cup cold water
- 2 cups hot, stewed, sweetened rhubarb
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 2 egg whites
- Pinch of salt

Soak gelatine in cold water. Add to hot rhubarb and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice. Place in refrigerator or other cool place and allow to partially set. Beat egg whites with salt until stiff. Add the jellied mixture and continue to beat. Turn into one large or several individual molds and chill. Serve with custard sauce made from the two egg yolks. Six servings.

. . .

MORE CANNED GOODS

SIMPLIFIED distribution of canned vegetables to assure a greater supply for Canadian consumers is regulated through a new order of the War-time Prices and Trade Board.

Priority claimants, such as armed services and Red Cross, prisoner-of-war parcels, are protected through provision of the order. Preferred users including hospitals, logging and mining camps, are also provided for. Beyond the requirements of these two groups of users, the remainder of the pack will be available for the civilian market with a minimum of restrictions, Board officials explained.

. . .

BAKING ADVICE

HOUSEWIVES are having trouble getting results from the new Vitamin B white flour, according to reports reaching Vera Richards MacDonald, Director of Women's Extension Service with the Alberta Department of Agriculture. This can be avoided, she said, if four simple rules are followed. First, use a short rising period. Next when refrigerator rolls are being made allow dough to come to room temperature before putting in a warmer place to raise. Again, if the dough seems sticky try milk instead of potato water. And finally if wheat germ is added, a loaf of better volume will result.

. . .

FEW "SWEET TEETH"

ACCORDING to the findings of Canadian Research scientists, the majority of people lack delicate sense of taste for sweetness, and that the relative sweetness of different sugars vary with concentration, the sweetness of one sugar being apparently enhanced by the presence of a second sugar.

MUFFINS

MAKE THE MEAL!

MAGIC'S APPETIZING APPLE MUFFINS...

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 3 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
- 1/2 tspn. salt
- 1 tspn. sugar
- 1/2 tspn. allspice
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1 cup milk
- 2 tspns. melted shortening
- 2 tspns. shredded apple

Sift together dry ingredients; add eggs, milk, melted shortening and apple; mix all together quickly.

Bake in well-greased muffin pans in hot oven (400° F) about 20 minutes.

Makes 12 muffins.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

1 L.B. 4.57

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Made in Canada

MAGIC MAKES THE MUFFINS

The most humdrum meal will sit up and take a bow when these spicy, fragrant, golden Magic Apple Muffins appear. Try them tonight!

And be sure to use Magic if you want to be sure of baking compliments. For over 70 years, pure, wholesome Magic has been the baking standby of 3 out of 4 Canadian homemakers. Magic is dependable—Magic guarantees finer, lighter texture, delicious flavor in all baked dishes.

So don't take chances—get Magic and insure baking success. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

Country Diary

DON'T BE
DISCOURAGED,
MRS. GREEN—
USE
GILLETT'S LYE!



GILLETT'S LYE destroys contents of outside closets

● Keeping your outdoor closet clean and odorless needn't "get you down". There's a way to destroy the contents completely . . . the easy Gillett's Lye way.

Simply pour half a tin of Gillett's down your closet—full-strength—once a week. Contents and, with them, odors disappear.

All around the farm, and indoors too, you'll find Gillett's a wonder-worker at saving you from drudgery. It quickly clears stopped-up drains; cleans dairy

equipment; cuts right through clogging dirt and grease.

Keep a supply of Gillett's on hand and use it daily for dozens of cleaning tasks.

Never dissolves lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself beats the water.



FREE BOOKLET:

Write to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for free copy of Gillett's Lye Booklet that will tell you how to lighten an amazing variety of farm and household tasks.

NOW is one of the year's most opulent months, when the granaries are full, the loft packed with scented hay. Sweet-cured hams hang in socks from the granary ceiling, the lid of the pork-barrel presses down on its choice contents. Cellar shelves are loaded with bright shining jars containing the harvest of garden and berry patch. All of which is proof that Nature, in spite of many hazards and vicissitudes has made our land a land of plenty.

I like October because I like Indian summer best of all the seasons; short-lived though it be it is perfect while it lasts. It is Nature's own private season and cannot be found on the calendar. Sometimes it comes in October, sometimes in November. Old country people call it St. Martin's Summer. It is a season of many-hued sunrises and golden twilights, of misty mornings, and warm, drowsy noon-tides, which all live in memory during winter storms.

Nature, the painter, has chosen October for her most vivid canvas. There are superb colorings of gold, crimson, bronze, with a sky of indescribable blue. Then the cool, frosty nights when the dazzling Hunter's moon lights up the jewelled sky. There behold the pageant of night, sparkling, silent, mysterious, with innumerable scintillating gems spread on the dark velvet canopy for all to look upon and marvel. Never do the moon and stars seem to hang so low as in October. The smallest telescope brings such countless numbers close that imagination falters and the mind falls back upon the much-used phrase—the starry host of the heavens. There is comfort for me that above, in the unfathomable sea of darkness, each light, wandering or controlled, has its own set course and never

departs from it by an infinitesimal fraction.

On these sunny afternoons I still hear the cricket monotonously chanting, and on frosty nights he stealthily comes into the house, the wood-box his choice, where in its warm, cosy shelter he proceeds to tune up for the evening. The cricket on the hearth calls up leaping flames in the big stoves, magazines and an easy chair, a bowl of Macs, children's play before bedtime. A youthful student remarked that he liked to have the crickets'

Envy of Many



LIEUTENANT Chairman Sansom, 23-year-old member of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, who is taking part in Allied Expeditionary Forces Programmes broadcast from the British Broadcasting Corporation in London. She is the daughter of Lieutenant-General Sansom, who earlier in the war was a Divisional Commander in the Canadian Army.

Lieutenant Sansom, who was commissioned in England at the end of 1943, was attached to the Public Relations section of the Canadian Army and her job was associated with publicity for the C.W.A.C. (the equivalent of Britain's A.T.S.). In the course of her work she did a considerable amount of broadcasting to Canada. When the A.E.F.F. service was initiated, she was made available, on a full-time basis, to help the Canadian representatives of the broadcast service as one of the continuity announcers.

That she thoroughly enjoys her work is evident and her bright and happy manner of announcing has been found very infectious by her listeners in Normandy among whom she has already become very popular.

Protect Raspberries

TO grow raspberries for fruit or cane production, that's the question. Too many people grow just canes. The canes that should bear, winterkill and new growth springs up each year without having a chance to fruit. While the wild raspberry is hardy enough to winter and fruit with fair regularity, and while one or two cultivated kinds such as Sunbeam may survive the average winter, the more choice kinds kill back more or less badly unless covered with soil or snow, says W. D. Albright, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta. In some regions it is necessary to bury the canes completely in a deep ridge of earth, but at Beaverlodge they usually survive if bent over in the fall and weighted with earth placed on the tips.

When the old wood has been cut out and the new canes are thinned to about eight or ten per running yard length of row, put on a pair of leather gloves, grasp a clump of canes by the tips, bend them over gently to the windward, say west or south, and have a helper throw a shovelful of earth on the tips. As a rule the earth should first be made available by ploughing a furrow not too close to the row. Thus bent over, the canes will soon be covered with snow, which is the real protector.

To save time some growers bend the canes over with a pole, but this is not quite so good. Others bed the plantation deeply with loose straw, and this encourages mice.

In spring, about the end of April or first of May, lift the canes with a fork and support them in an upright position by wires strung on poles set on each side of the row.

The object of laying the canes down to windward is that when lifted the next spring the prevailing winds help to straighten them up.

One grower protects his bed with a thick layer of wet stack-bottom applied late in the fall so it will promptly freeze and be unattractive to mice. He says it avails.

accompaniment to his homework. Sometimes he hides behind the bookcase, and often visits the pantry, but when he encroaches into the bedroom, his insistent chirruping is too much for the nervous sleeper and there is nothing left but to hunt him up and throw him outside, where in the night he rejoins his gang and the skirl continues.

Of course there will be dark, chilly mornings, with flurries of snow, according to Nature's immemorial way, but it is not adieu to October's golden days. There will be a morning now and then when the mists dissolve in the sun's warmth, sprinkling the grass with diamonds and the silver filigree of webs, when the air is so still that the last leaves drift downward slowly and quietly. Peaceful days of relaxation after a job well done, and a vast feeling of peace coming nearer, which will soon encircle the world.

PRODUCING PENICILLIN

METHODS are being developed at MacDonald College in Ste. Anne de Bellevue near Montreal by Dr. David Siminovich and Dr. F. S. Thatcher, of the Department of Bacteriology, for the rapid production of penicillin from agricultural commodities. This is reported in the current issue of the College Journal. The doctors hope that through large scale production of the drug it may be adapted to the treatment of live stock diseases, including mastitis.

Do You Suffer 'PERIODIC' FEMALE PAIN

With Its Weak, Cranky, Nervous Feelings?

If at such times you suffer from cramps, headache, backache, tired, nervous irritable feelings, are a bit blue—all due to functional monthly disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms because this medicine has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Lydia Pinkham's Compound helps nature and that's the kind of medicine to buy! Follow label directions.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

If You Get Up Nights You Can't Feel Right

If you have to get up 3 or more times a night your rest is broken and it's no wonder if you feel old and run down before your time. Kidney and Bladder troubles often may be the cause of many pains and symptoms simply because the kidneys may be tired and not working fast enough in filtering and removing irritating excess acids, poisons and wastes from your blood. So if you get up nights or suffer from burning, scanty or frequent passages, leg pains, backache, or nervousness, due to Kidney and Bladder troubles, you'll make no mistake in trying Cystex. Because it has given such joyous, happy results in so high a percentage of cases, Cystex is sold under an agreement of money back on return of empty package unless completely satisfactory to you.

Cystex
Helps Flush Kidneys

Cystex costs little at druggists and the money back offer protects you.

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When making out your EATON Mail Order, please measure carefully and give all measurements required.

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EATON'S

BOOK REVIEWS

CANADA YEAR BOOK

THE 1943-44 Canada Year Book is now available for distribution, but the supply is limited; so long as it lasts copies will be supplied for the sum of \$2.00 each. By a special concession teachers, university students and ministers of the gospel may obtain paper-bound copies at \$1.00 each, but the number that has been set aside for this purpose also is limited owing to the need for economy. Applications for paper-bound copies should be addressed to: The Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. The cloth-bound copies are for sale by: The King's Printer, Ottawa. In ordering either paper- or cloth-bound volumes remittances should be made by money order, postal note or accepted cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

On grounds of war-time economy, the 1943 edition of the Year Book was not published, and the present volume therefore has been planned to cover developments in Canada over the two-year period. The Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country, and within the limits of a single volume contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the history of our country, its institutions, demography, branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc. The new volume reflects the impact of the war on Canada and also contains several new features.

The Canada Year Book, King's Printer, Ottawa, cloth-bound, \$2.00; paper-bound for ministers, teachers and university students, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, \$1.00.

★

MONEY! SERVANT OR MASTER?

THE author of this book, George E. Creed, M.Sc., sets out to point a democratic way to full employment. His book is published by the League for Economic Democracy, with headquarters at 10 Springhurst Avenue, Toronto 3, Ontario.

Mr. Creed does not eschew any phase of the money problem. He advances views on such questions as the money cycle, how banks "manufacture" money, the "private money monopoly," causes of depressions, inflation and public debt.

The author also examines Communism, Fascism and Socialism, with particular emphasis on the part played by money in these forms of society. The financing of housing and public works and international economic problems also are dealt with.

The "Hallett System" of finance—in reality the opinions of a former businessman in Hamilton, Ontario,—form the basis of many of the author's recommendations. In fact, he states:

"In presenting the ideas which are set forth in this book I make no claim to originality. I gladly acknowledge my debt of gratitude to Mr. Hallett for sharing with me his profound knowledge of money."

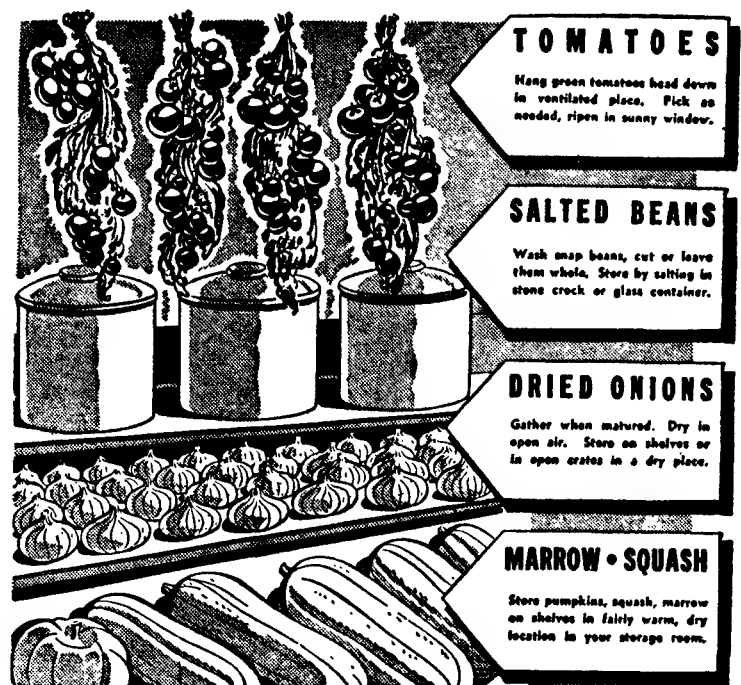
Those possessing an interest in monetary matters, in particular those who are students of monetary reform, will no doubt wish to add Mr. Creed's book to their libraries.

Those desiring copies should write to: 88 Fairfield Avenue North, Hamilton, Ontario.

• • •

CONSERVE EGG QUALITY

THE QUALITY of an egg cannot be improved after the hen lays it. It is possible, however, by improving feeding to produce a better egg, and in addition to conserve practically all the excellence of fresh quality until it reaches the consumer. Breeding, age of bird, and rough handling may lower quality, but of much greater importance are such factors as feeds, hygiene, humidity and temperature.—Conservation of Egg Quality bulletin.



TOMATOES

Hang green tomatoes head down in ventilated place. Pick as needed, ripen in sunny window.

SALTED BEANS

Wash snap beans, cut or leave them whole. Store by salting in stone crock or glass container.

DRIED ONIONS

Gather when matured. Dry in open air. Store on shelves or in open crates in a dry place.

MARROW • SQUASH

Store pumpkins, squash, marrow on shelves in fairly warm, dry location in your storage room.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

The food situation in Canada, as throughout the world, remains critical. Nothing must be wasted. Every last pound of vegetables and fruits from home gardens must be harvested and stored. In addition to canning, preserving and pickling there are several other ways to store fruits and vegetables for future use. The housewife is urged to consult an authoritative book on the subject. The following methods should be investigated:

1. **SALTING.** Such vegetables as cabbage (sauerkraut), beans, greens and corn may be preserved with salt, in stone crocks or glass jars.
2. **DRYING.** A long list of fruits and vegetables may be dried in one of three ways: Sun Drying, Cabinet Drying, Oven Drying.
3. **PIT STORAGE.** Open air storage in pit, mound or barrel is suitable for such vegetables as potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage, beets, parsnips; also apples.
4. **CELLAR STORAGE.** Produce stored in the cellar requires good ventilation away from furnace area. Conditions and methods vary over wide range of fruits and vegetables.

★ Save Food for Fighters! Here are 10 FOOD-SAVING RULES For Wartime

1. **PLAN FOOD BUYING CAREFULLY**
Buy only the food you know your family will eat. Calculate quantities so that there are no left-overs.
2. **PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN**
Help to increase Canada's food production by growing your own vegetables and fruits. Raise chickens and any other stock you can.
3. **AVOID WASTE IN PREPARING**
Measure all ingredients. Watch vegetable and fruit peelings—peel them thin. Cook potatoes in skins.
4. **COOK FOODS PROPERLY**
Follow your cook book carefully so as to avoid waste and retain maximum food values.
5. **SERVE SMALLER PORTIONS**
Start a Clean Plate Club in your home! Don't urge second helpings—let them ask for more.
6. **SAVE LEFT-OVERS**
When you do cook too much, save meat and vegetable remnants for stews, bones for soups, bread-crumbs for stuffings.
7. **SAVE SURPLUS FATS**
Use what you need in your own cooking. What's left over turn in with your other salvage.
8. **DO NOT HOARD**
Canada has a sufficiency of all the foods you need. Don't hoard or buy foods for the sake of using up your ration coupons.
9. **ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO SAVE**
Share with your friends our food saving tips you hear or read. Don't spread gossip about "shortages" or tips that may start runs on unrationed foods.
10. **REDUCE YOUR FOOD BILL**
Choose economical foods—those with concentrated nutriment. Try to keep down and reduce your total food bill.

Contributed in Support of Canada's Nutrition and Food Conservation Programme by B. C. Sugar Refining Company Limited.

FREE RECIPE BOOK—Send your name and address to B.C. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. for your copy of new Wartime Book of Golden Syrup Recipes.



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The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

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Herd, Chas. C. Matthews, Calgary,
Alta.

Red Polls

T. H. Howes, Willow Farm, Accredited
Herd, Millet, Alberta.

Shetland Ponies

Barton's Pony Ranch, Nokomis, Sask.

Collie Dogs (Registered)

Registered Sable and White Collies;
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Auto repairs and accessories. Complete stock
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Creek Andy DeKol Hartog No. 16891, sired
Tuxedo De Kol Andy, dam Meeting Creek
Hartog Ragapple. Price \$125.00. Frank Dewar,
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in Manitoba,
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Terms to suit the times.

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must also be counted.

Copy containing your advertisement will be sent you, and this will constitute an
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1,120 acres. Carstairs district. 700 acres cul-
tivated, 200 acres brome hay, balance pasture
with creek. Splendid grain and stock farm.
Two miles from gravel road; fair buildings and
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800 acres gumbo wheat land, Drumheller dis-
trict; all tillable. 400 acres summerfallow; good
buildings and water; near school and highway.
\$25 per acre. \$8,000 cash.

320 acres, Lacombe district; on gravel high-
way; best of soil; no short crops in this dis-
trict; fair buildings; good water. \$10,000; half
cash.

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best of soil and water; carry 200 head of cattle;
small buildings; 3 granaries; drilled well; 3
miles to school; 10 miles to highway. \$3,500,
with \$2,500 cash.

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partially improved and unimproved, also graz-
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85 acres, 55 cleared, suitable for mixed farming,
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B.C. Large house, two small cottages, run-
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160 ACRES of good land and buildings, half
mile north of Blucher, Sask. For further par-
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helps to drive off the poisonous clogging waste
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seems to neutralize the URIC ACID and LIME
SALTS deposits which clog the blood, embar-
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Swelling, Pains and Soreness. No matter how
old you are, or how discouraged you may be,
by all means try this safe Herbal Treatment
which gave wonderful relief in above mentioned
ailments to many sufferers. E L I K ' S
BOTANIC HERBS is also highly recommended
for constipation, boils, pimples and eczema.
Price, \$1 and \$1.75. Elik's Drug Store, Dept.
44, Saskatoon, Sask.

STOP suffering from following stomach dis-
orders: Acid Stomach, Indigestion, Heartburn,
Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Sick Headaches,
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mediate results or money back. \$1.00, \$2.00.
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CHIEF and Sunlight Raspberries, \$2.00 per
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LAKESHORE NURSERY, Struan, Sask.,
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Blueberries, large as Grapes, sweet and delicious
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they are corrected. Grattan's Wrinkle Lotion
will give you a fine texture skin, free of black-
heads, large pores, wrinkles and saggy skin.
You can feel the skin tighten. \$1.00 postpaid.
Money-back guarantee. G. Grattan, Station L,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BOOK of one thousand dreams and their mean-
ing. How soon you will marry and who your
future husband or wife will be. 120 pages in
well bound covers. Most complete published.
50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Win-
nipeg, Manitoba.

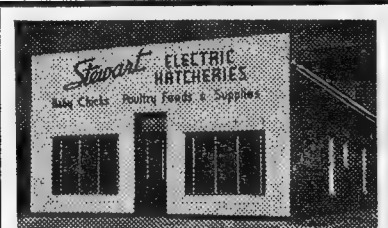
WOMEN! If you have tried everything else
and have failed to obtain relief, don't worry.
Try "Delaye" Female Pills for delayed, painful
or irregular periods. (Strongly recommended.)
Triple Strength XXX, \$3.00. Paris Co., 312
McIntyre Bldg., Dept. "R", Winnipeg, Man.

LONELY—Get acquainted. Hundreds of mem-
bers all ages, many with means. Many wi-
dows with farms and city property. House-
keepers, city and country girls. Particulars,
10c. Ladies free. Western Social Club, Sub.
23, Edmonton, Alta.

BEAUTIFUL hair can be yours, free from
dandruff, baldness, falling hair and itching
scalp. Use Grattan's Hair Restorer, fully
guaranteed. Complete treatment, 75 cents,
postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg,
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MEN! Send \$1.00 for world's funniest collection
of joke novelties (all different) guaranteed for
1000 laughs. Also catalogue of books and
novelties. Western Distributors, Box 24NA-
FR, Regina, Sask.

BABY CHICKS



The Home of Stewart Chicks

SUCCESS CAN BE
YOURS!

Order
STEWART CHICKS

THEY LIVE—THEY GROW
—THEY LAY—THEY PAY!
Hatched from Government
Approved Blood-Tested
Flocks.

J. R. Stewart

THOUSANDS of chicks are now being
booked every week for 1945. Far-
sighted Poultrymen are making sure they
will get their chicks at the exact time they
want them. When you place your order
with the STEWART ELECTRIC HATCH-
ERIES it is promptly acknowledged and
you are advised right away of the ship-
ping date and train time. Write for prices.

Tune in on our Old-Time Programme,
Thursday nights, 9:30 P.M. over
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Stewart Electric Hatcheries

602B - 12th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

PERSONAL

CONSTIPATION is the cause of most sickness. Red Wing Indian Herbs, gathered from Nature's woods and fields, will put you right and keep you right. Large package, 75 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LONELY? "Cupid's Introducer" Independent Club. Different Lists in age groups. 150 or more members each list, Men or Women. Better join a real Club right now. Particulars, Photos Descriptions, 10c coin. None Free. Jack F. Painter, Box 966-R, Akron-9, Ohio.

LONESOME? Would you marry wealthy? Confidential introductions by letter. Personal service Established 1924. Nation-wide membership; most all ages. Free particulars, photos, and descriptions sealed. Lois Reeder, Box 549, Palestine, Texas.

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LADIES! Use "Stolen Moments" Perfume, witchery in fragrance. Frankly flirtatious, to set men's heads in a whirl over you! Bottle, 75c. Rene's House of Perfume, Box 1581, Winnipeg, Canada.

MEN: 35 - 45 - 55 Lack Pep? Try Menna for lowered vitality—manly pep and vigor guaranteed. \$2.00 Postpaid. Paris Co., Dept. "R", 312 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

LONESOME? Join Reliable Club—Established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of members. Free, sealed. Exchange Company, 3827-H Main, Kansas City, Mo.

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RELIEF, COMFORT.—Positive Support without advance method. No elastic or under-strings or steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. 98, Preston, Ont.

RUPTURED? New patented invention, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

25c brings illustrated matrimonial magazine; names, addresses included. Destiny Publications, Aberdeen, Washington.

LARGE package of Assorted Novelties mailed you postpaid for only 10c. L. Neigel, Vibank, Sask.

RABBITS

RAISE Angora Wool. Demand greater than ever. Unlimited cash markets. First grade plucked \$10.00 a pound. Doroville strain Angoras are the Heaviest producers obtainable. Non-mating type wool. Bred from pedigree imported stock. Rabbits for fur and meat. Flemish Giants, New Zealand. Send stamp for catalogue. Doroville Rabbitry, Parksville, B.C.

RABBITS for Sale—Snow White Angoras and New Zealand white. Prices right. Shaw Rabbitry, Glenwoodville, Alta.

SONG WRITERS

SONG POEMS wanted to be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

SONGWRITERS -- Send poem for immediate examination and Free Rhyming Dictionary. Richard Brothers, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

TANNERIES

TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers — Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather Tanning, Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnside, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

WASHER REPAIRS

MAYTAG Washer and Engine Repairs carefully done by trained mechanics. A full stock of parts on hand for Maytag repairs, also wringer rolls for most makes. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary and Regina.

WANTED

WANTED—Oliver Seventy Tractor on rubber, also good stock saddle. S. MacIntyre, Hayter, Alberta.

QUILTS and COMFORTERS

Beautifully made from your washed or unwashed wool, and your coverings. Low cost. If you cannot send wool we can supply. Quick service. Ask for catalogue.

CUSTOM WOOL CARDING

Your raw or washed wool carded into batts, 72 x 90 inches. Washing, 3c lb. Carding, 25c lb. One day service.

Spin-Well Carding Machines

Card 3 lbs. wool per hour. Real money-makers. Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply, write us. WIRE COMBS (in leather) for hand carding machines. Bench Carders made to order.

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1944 Improved model. Sewing machine attachments for spinning.

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EDMONTON

Fall Show & Sales

OF PUREBRED

SHEEP - SWINE - CATTLE

OCTOBER 17 - 18 - 19 - 20

EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Following is a list of entries for the sale totalling \$97 head—from the herds and flocks of outstanding breeders:

SHEEP:—

Suffolk	rams 131, ewes 12
Hampshire	rams 105, ewes 34
Oxfords	rams 33, ewes 17
Shropshire	rams 19, ewes 18
Southdown	rams 8, ewes 9
Grade	ewes 6

SWINE:—

Yorkshire	boars 94, sows 84
Tamworths	sows 11

CATTLE, Purebred, Females—
Shorthorns, 9 — Aberdeen-Angus, 6

SALE PROGRAM

Wed., Oct. 18th, auction sale market lambs and commercial swine, 3 p.m.

Thurs., Oct. 19th, auction sale Purebred Cattle at 10:00 a.m., followed by sale of Purebred Sows and Boars.

Fri., Oct. 20th, auction sale of Purebred Ewes and Rams, also of Grade Ewes.

Write at once for SALE CATALOGUE.
Edmonton Exhibition Association Ltd.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

YORKSHIRE Advanced Registry hogs; Hampshire, Suffolk and Southdown ewes and rams, yearling Shorthorn bulls. P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta.

Wintering Bees

COLONIES strong in bees are essential for safe wintering. The more bees there are in the colony, the better its chances of surviving the winter and building up into a profitable producer the following season, says C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Brood rearing usually ends during the latter part of September or early in October, depending largely upon weather conditions and food supply. Late swarms or new colonies made up during latter part of the summer may not build up to proper strength before brood rearing stops in the fall, and it is not wise to attempt to winter them because they will either die or become too weak for the highest production the following season.

All colonies that have too few bees to cover at least six standard combs when the bees are ready to form their winter cluster should be united to other colonies of medium strength as it is more economical to winter a few strong colonies than several weak ones. If the colonies to be united are standing more than three or four feet apart move them closer to one another by about four feet each day until they are practically side by side. Then remove the covers from the stronger colony, spread a single sheet of newspaper over it, then lift the other colony from its floor board and stand it on top of the newspaper. The bees will gnaw their way through the paper and unite peacefully. If the beekeeper has a preference for one of the queens in the colonies to be united he may kill the poorer one, but if there is no such preference he may leave the queens to settle the question themselves.

Another method of uniting weak colonies for the winter is to bring two of them together in one hive, but with a solid division board between them. In this way a surplus of queens will be wintered over for emergency use the following spring. The main point in wintering two colonies in one hive is to see that the bees of one compartment cannot pass over to the other, for if they do, one of the queens will be killed.

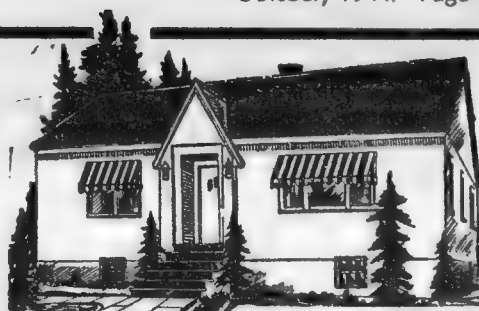
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GRADINGS INCREASED

THE number of hog carcasses graded in Canada in 1944 up to July 1 was 5,165,570 (preliminary estimate) as against 3,293,074 in the corresponding period of 1943.

ACT NOW!

AWARD TO BE
MADE SOON.



YOU CAN
OWN THIS

\$9500 Home

FOR ONE DOLLAR

You won't want to sell this house... YOU'LL WANT TO MOVE TO CALGARY AND LIVE IN IT if you win it! Yes... this new, beautifully furnished home is the best PRIZE AWARD Yet! — It's located in fine residential area in view of the mountains, and some lucky person who has made contributions to the Lions' Club "Old Age Pensioners' Home Project Fund" is going to own it soon.

ACT RIGHT NOW! — SEND
YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

DIRECT TO

Calgary

LION'S CLUB

Use this form as a convenience in making Contributions.

To the LIONS CLUB,
309 - 7th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

I enclose \$_____ for _____ contributions to your fund to provide homes for our Old Folks. Please acknowledge receipt to:—

NAME.....

ADDRESS..... F.R.-2

MIRRORS RESILVERED

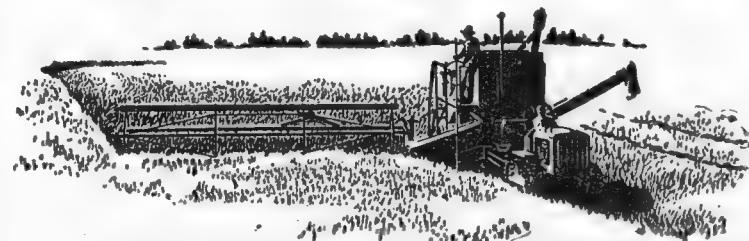
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M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

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Whether on the FIGHTING LINE or on the HOME FRONT producing food—You will find

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PARTS ARE AVAILABLE FOR BOTH FRONTS.
KEEP YOUR "CATERPILLAR" IN GOOD REPAIR.

Buy What You Need — Need What You Buy

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PREPARE FOR A BETTER POST WAR FARM...



BY INVESTING IN
VICTORY... NOW!

PREPARE TO BUY MORE

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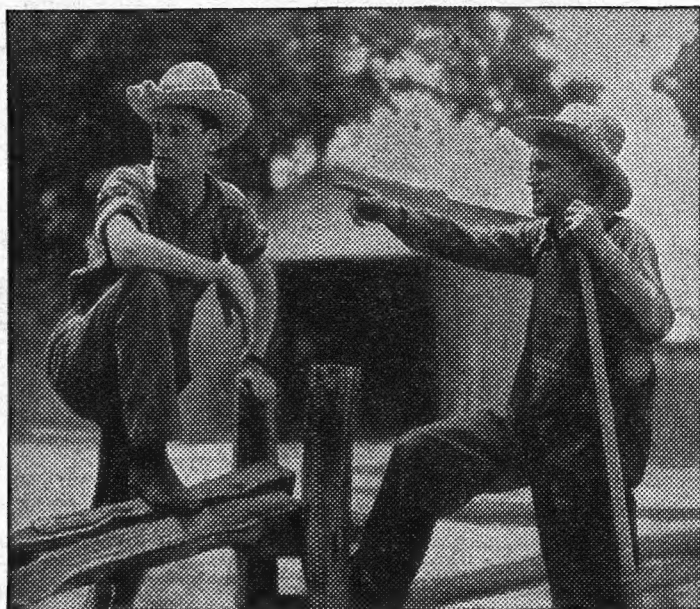
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BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

WINDOW GLASS :: Any Size or Quantity

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CALGARY



"WAY DOWN YONDER IN THE CORNFIELD"

Here's an enterprising farmer just pointing out to his neighbour some stock he will feed and hold for a later market.

The farmer with a financial problem will find his local branch manager of The Bank of Toronto an eager, attentive listener and an experienced adviser. He will find him a man with facts, figures and facilities at his command on which to base sound counsel and with which to help meet current operating costs.

He will find the manager a man who understands and appreciates the stupendous contribution of Canada's farmers to the vital war effort, a man anxious to play his part in easing the financial problems that beset wartime farming.

Talk your plans over with an experienced and friendly officer of this Bank. His time is yours as long as you want it. His first concern is to help you with the grand wartime job you are doing.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855

B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

S13-44

Plan Fur Shows

THE Alberta Provincial Fur Breeders' Association Annual Live Animal Show will be held in the Cushing Building, Calgary, November 8 - 10, and the annual Felt Show in Edmonton during the first week in January, 1945.

These shows are considered to be as outstanding as any in Canada, with entries expected from prominent breeders in the four Western Provinces.

H. J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin, will have charge of the live animal show, and W. H. Coulter, Secretary, 1701 - 11th Street East, Calgary.

Exhibitors are requested to notify the secretary at an early date, so that space may be reserved.

Geo. Mayers, New York City, will officiate as live fox judge. Mink judge will be announced later.

Amazing Record

THE first thousand-pound butterfat record completed by a Western Canada Holstein since 1942 is that of Hays' Dorothy DeKol, who is reported in the current issue of the Holstein Monthly Test Bulletin with 1,052 pounds butterfat from 24,041 pounds milk, average test 4.38 per cent butterfat. Her owner is Hays & Co., Calgary, Alberta. She was on test for 365 days, starting as a five-year-old, and was milked four times daily. She has previous records of 718 and 619 pounds butterfat in the three-year-old and two-year-old classes. Her sire is Montvic Rag Apple DeKol, whose daughters have not only been uniformly great producers but whose progeny have also won more prizes at the Royal Winter Fair than those of any other bull of the breed.

Tuition Available

A WIDE field of technical education of sub-university grade is offered by the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, and those interested in securing training at the Institute are urged to write for the annual announcement, now available, which gives full details of all of the courses offered.

The Institute is a licensed school under the Federal Department of Transport for the training of commercial wireless operators. At present the shortage of such operators is so acute that the Department of Transport is prepared to pay subsidies of \$60.00 per month to approved students, of either sex, but not subject to military call, possessing fair working knowledge of radio theory or the International Code, or both. This ten-month course opened on September 5.

An eight-month course for radio technicians also is offered, including practical as well as theoretical work. This course opens October 2.

Training for machinists also opens October 2.

A two-year course in building construction and drafting also is offered by the Institute, open to both young men and young women. One-third of the course is devoted to practical shop-work involving use of hand tools and woodworking machines; one-third to architectural drafting and blueprint reading, and the remaining third to the study of building materials and blueprint reading.

The entire field of trade courses is offered, and in these as in other of the departments, evening study is provided. Courses in industrial and home dressmaking, and in fine art and craft-work are offered. Officers of the Institute invite full enquiries from those who have an interest in any phase of the tuition given.

IMPROVED BULLS PAY

NOT enough attention is given by farmers to the use of pure-bred sires with their herds, but the value of such is soon realized when the progeny of a good type bull and that of a poor bull are marketed.

An experiment conducted in the U.S.A. in 1939 showed that a scrub bull used on a good type beef cows, as

compared to a pure-bred bull used on poor type cows reduced the selling price of a carload lot of calves by \$185. By this it is seen that a pure-bred bull for that year alone was worth about \$185 more as a herd sire than a scrub bull, where the calves were fed out for baby beeves.

Issue Herd Book

VOLUME 47 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book is off the press. The publishers, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Brantford, Ont., have this to say in commenting upon this publication:

"This book contains the names and numbers of 44,500 animals registered in the Association during the year 1942, a list of members of the Association, the Constitution and By-Laws, a summary of the proceedings of the annual convention, including the reports of the officers and committees, a list of the Master Breeder awards and the pictures of the All-Canadian selections for 1942.

"Only 500 copies of Volume 47 have been published and we would advise that all orders be mailed to this office as soon as possible before the supply becomes exhausted. These books sell for \$1.00 each."

Asthma Mucus Loosened First Day

If choking, gasping, wheezing, coughing Bronchial Asthma attacks rob you of sleep and sap your vitality, accept this liberal trial offer: Get the prescription **Mendaco** from your druggist and see how quickly it loosens and removes thick strangling mucus, thus giving free easy breathing and restful sleep. Under the liberal trial offer, unless **Mendaco** frees you from the suffering of Asthma attacks, you simply return the empty package and get all your money back. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose. So don't suffer another day without asking your druggist for **Mendaco**.

Men, Women Over 40 Feel Weak, Worn, Old?

Want Normal Pep, Vim, Vitality?

Does weak, rundown, exhausted condition make you feel fagged out, old? Try **Ostrex**. Contains general tonics, stimulants, often needed after 30 or 40. Supplies iron, calcium, phosphorus, vitamin B1. Helps you get normal pep, vim, vitality. Introductory size **Ostrex Tonic Tablets** only 35c. For sale at all good drug stores everywhere.

PILES

Try This Successful Combination
Internal and External Treatment

No matter where you live—no matter what your age or occupation—if you are troubled with piles, we want you to try the **Page Internal Tablet Combination Treatment**. This method not only helps stop suffering promptly, but grateful letters from people who have used it testify that it has given quick relief.



JOHN HALL

Gentlemen:
"Since using your pile treatment I am keeping O. K. Can most thoroughly recommend the treatment. You can still use my testimonial."

Sincerely,
John Hall,
648 Battery Pl.,
Victoria, B. C.

We especially want to send it to those discouraged sufferers who believe their cases to be hopeless. Even the most severely aggravated cases and cases of long standing frequently respond to this treatment. Used successfully for 50 years. Don't neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon below today and a free trial will be sent promptly in plain wrapper.

FREE TRIAL COUPON
To prove all we claim, we will send you promptly in plain package, a generous supply of this treatment. Mail coupon TODAY.

E. R. PAGE CO., Dept. 25X3, Toronto, Ont.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

WIT OF THE WORLD

Had Him Named

"I HAVE come to join my husband," said Mrs. Smith, arriving at the Pearly Gates.

"Delighted to meet you, ma'am," replied the keeper. "What was your husband's name?"

"Joseph Smith."

"I'm afraid that will not be sufficient for us to identify him. You see, we have quite a lot of Joseph Smiths up here. Are there any other means by which I can identify him?"

"Well before he died he told me that if I ever kissed another man he would turn over in his grave."

"Oh, I know the chap. Up here we call him 'Whirling Joe.'"

Overloaded Stork

ARMY paratroopers were practicing their jumps in a backwoods region. A parachutist started to come down on a field, near which lived an old mountaineer and fifteen children. One of the youngsters saw the parachute floating down with a man attached to it, and he ran into the house yelling, "Bring your shotgun, pappy—the darn stork is bringin' 'em full-grown now!"

Eight Not Needed

Salesman—"Here is a very nice pistol, lady. It shoots 9 times."

Fair Customer—"Say, what do you think I am, a polygamist?"

Would Compromise

LETTER to Customer: "You've been owing our company this bill for more than a year. We're ready to meet you half way. We're going to forget half the amount you owe."

The letter was promptly returned by the debtor with the pencilled notation: "Excellent! I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half."

Strange Fruit

TWO foothillbillies who had never before been on a train were intrigued by the bananas which the news butcher offered for sale.

"What are them things?" one asked. "Bananas," replied the news butcher.

"What they for?"

"To eat."

"We'll each take one."

One hillbilly devoured his banana immediately. The other examined his carefully. At that moment the train plunged into a tunnel.

"You et that thing yit?" cried the first hillbilly.

"Nope."

"Well, don't. I jest et mine, and durned if I ain't stone-blind."

Course Not

"PLEASE don't cry, honey," pleaded Boatswain Botsford, as he awkwardly patted his girl's shoulder. "Honest, I ain't got a girl in every port. I ain't been in every port."

Crate or Pen Fattening Pays Dividends

EXCEPT in the case of capons, some degree of fattening or finishing of birds for market is necessary to produce a carcass which will grade well and return the best price, says H. S. Gutteridge, Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Capons, if vigorous and healthy, will usually be fat enough when taken off range to grade well with little, if any, finishing. Two facts should in themselves commend the practice of fattening for market: the weight gained during fattening is the most economical of any gain made during the whole growing period and that the premium paid for the improved grade of the market bird is paid not only upon the economically produced gain while fattening but upon the whole weight of the bird.

Crate fattening and pen fattening are the principal methods of fattening. Fattening in crates is best because it produces more gain and fat in a shorter time and softens the flesh producing a very tender carcass. Pen fattening is the best substitute but takes a longer time to produce the same effect and is less economical. Under satisfactory conditions two weeks of fattening should be sufficient to produce top grade birds with crates, while fattening in pens takes from three to four weeks.

If possible, skim milk or buttermilk should be used to mix fattening feeds. Unwatered whey is also good. Oat groats, not too finely ground, ground heavy oats from which most of the hulls have been sifted or ground corn are the most efficient of the common grains for fattening purposes. Buckwheat, wheat, oats (with hulls) and barley are next best, the respective merit being in the order stated. A mixture of the best of these grains, wet-mixed as stated will give satisfaction. If 7 to 10 per cent of meat meal is added to the mixture gains considerably in excess of the additional cost of the meat meal should be made, but where not possible the grain and milk mixture should be sufficient.

Birds should be starved for 18 to 24 hours before fattening and flushed with epsom salts (¼ pound per 100 mature birds). They should have water to drink between feedings. Feeds should be mixed to a consistency which will just pour and be given twice daily in such quantity that they will clean it up in twenty minutes, any residue being removed. The birds should be starved from 10 to 14 hours before killing and chilled as quickly as possible after killing. Such fattening treatment should prove profitable and produce the quality which encourages return orders from satisfied customers.

Worm Control Results In Healthier Pigs

INTERNAL parasites are now very common in swine and cause much unthriftiness and heavy loss. Pigs of from two to fourteen weeks of age are more susceptible to worm infestation than are older pigs. The symptoms are loss of appetite, unthriftiness, coughing, occasional vomiting, and, in some cases, pneumonia may develop.

Swine that are infested with worms should be properly treated. A preparation of Tetrachlorethylene, commonly sold under the name of Nema capsules is very good for small pigs. For larger pigs, 30 to 60 drops of Oil of Chenopodium, depending on the size of the pig, is frequently used. A simple method of giving this oil is to mix it with castor oil then stir it in with the feed. The pig should be starved for 24 hours before treatment.

Phenothiazine has recently been shown to be very effective in eradicating round worms in swine. The drug can be obtained in powdered form and

mixed with the feed. Starving previous to treatment is not necessary. The dosage is as follows:

Swine up to 25 lbs.	5 grams
" 25 to 50 "	9 "
" 50 to 100 "	12 "
" 100 to 200 "	20 "

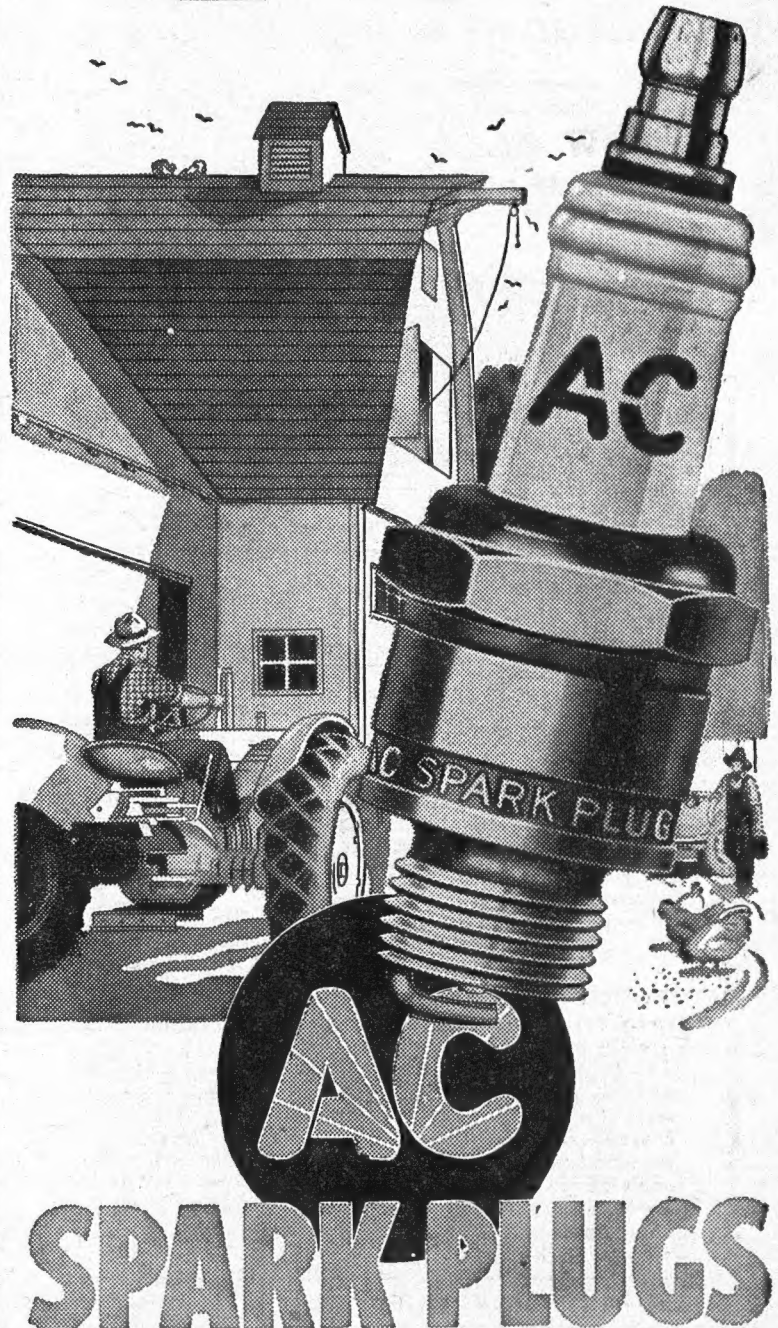
Worm infestation can be prevented by proper sanitation. The pigs should be run on new land every year and old hog runs and pastures should be ploughed. The floors and walls of hog houses should be frequently scrubbed with scalding water to which lye at the rate of one pound to each 30 gallons of water has been added. Farrowing pens should be cleaned out every day when in use and the litter should be moved completely away from the buildings.

If worms are controlled the pigs will be healthier and they will make faster gains and develop into animals that will produce high quality Wiltshire sides.

Proper spark plug care, and use of the correct plug type, have a direct effect on tractor power. Dirty or worn plugs, and plugs of the wrong Heat Range, clip power output and cut drawbar pull. (They also waste a substantial percentage of the fuel used.)

Your tractor, consequently, will do more work—do it better—do it cheaper, if you follow these simple rules:

1. Have the plugs cleaned and adjusted every time you change engine oil.
2. Replace worn plugs, promptly, with AC's of the correct Heat Range.

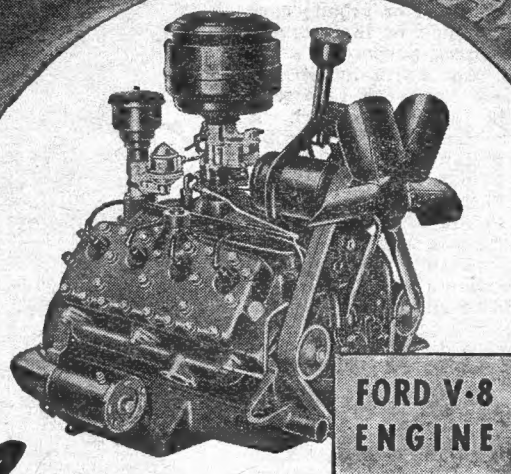
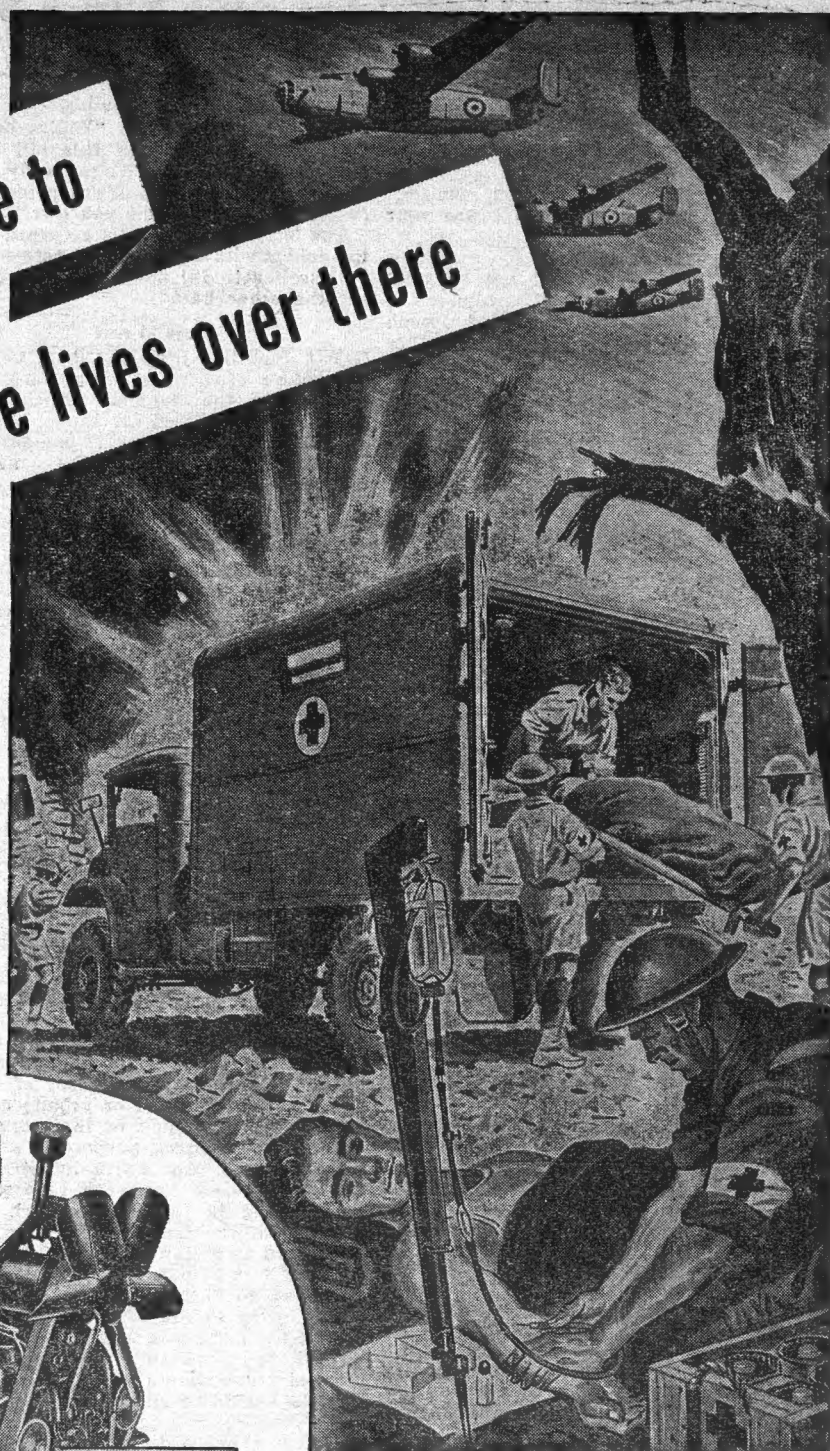


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UNITED MOTORS SERVICE DIVISION
OF GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED

Collecting blood here to

save lives over there



FORD V-8
ENGINE

It's always dependable!

IN THE QUIET of a little Canadian town a Ford "Red Cross" truck pulls up in front of a hall, school or church. Trained technicians hurry sterile equipment into the building, and soon the townspeople and folks from the surrounding farms are giving blood to save the lives of the boys overseas. Then, right on schedule, the truck is on the way to the next town or village. This is the Mobile Blood Donor Service of the Canadian Red Cross, which collects the blood of thousands of eager donors living far from the permanent clinics in the big cities.

To the deafening roar of our artillery, our men advance behind a protecting wall of fire. Close behind them come Ford military ambulances, pushing forward along shell-torn roads on their

missions of mercy. Swiftly the wounded are given first aid, or snatched from the jaws of death with life-saving blood serum from Canada.

Whether on the battlefield or on the home front, these trucks must get through on time. Their drivers have complete confidence in the famous Ford V-8 engine. It's the engine proved by millions in peacetime : : : tried and proved again by war's cruel tests on the frozen fronts of Russia, in the swirling sandstorms of North Africa, in the mud and mountains of Italy and the battlefields of France. More than 300,000 Ford military vehicles, serving under every Allied flag, have told the same wonderful story of the Ford V-8 Engine, "It's always dependable!"

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



OF CANADA, LIMITED

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

about the things you buy in wartime



THE STORY OF CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

When you go to a store to buy and can't get the things you want, remember that war upsets the whole machinery of production and supply. This is true not only in Canada but throughout the whole world.

As Canada is devoting over half her production making things for war it is inevitable that civilian supply must be reduced.

We just can't produce all the things required to fill the greatly increased civilian demands, but production efforts are being directed to see that the best use is made of materials and labour that are available for the production of civilian goods.

Remember these facts when you have difficulties in your shopping.

Chairman
War-time Prices & Trade Board

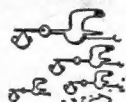
OBVIOUSLY babies and children must have underwear. So—the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has given special attention to the production of these garments.

The problem has not been so much one of a lack of raw materials, but of getting the raw materials (wool, cotton, rayon), spun into yarns—and then knit into garments. Canada has never produced all

the wool, cotton and rayon yarn she requires. We have always had to get a substantial part of our requirements from other countries, even in peacetime. But since the war, there has been an acute shortage of underwear yarns everywhere.

There has been a greatly increased demand in addition to production difficulties. The efforts of the Board to meet the problem are given below.

THE INCREASED DEMAND RESULTED FROM:



More babies . . . It's apparently always the way in wartime.



Reduced use of second-hand or "hand-me-down" garments.



Extra buying . . . Perhaps too many people wanted to be "on the safe side."



Increased consumer buying . . . More people with more money.



Less home sewing . . . Mothers have been working outside the home.



Huge demand for underwear by Armed Forces.

MORE UNDERWEAR: but still not enough!

The reason is that it just has not been possible to produce with the skilled workers and machines available to the United Nations enough yarn and garments to meet the increased demands all over the world.



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE ABOUT IT

✓First of all the Board found out the kind and quantity of garments Canadian children must have.

✓This showed that the public is asking for more than is actually needed.

✓So plans were made to see, by directing production all down the line, if we could meet the swollen demand as nearly as possible.

✓Each manufacturer was told to produce an increased number of garments.

✓A constant check is kept on mills to see that they are producing the required number.

✓Manufacturers not previously making children's underwear were induced to go into its production. An

additional 600,000 garments will be provided this year from these sources.

✓Negotiations were conducted with production authorities in other countries for supplies of yarn to Canadian knitters for use in children's underwear.

✓Primary cotton mills were required to divert spinning facilities from fabric manufacture to the spinning of underwear yarns.

✓Arrangements were made through National Selective Service to direct more labour to the underwear mills.

✓A special campaign was launched to enlist parttime workers.

✓Distribution to retail stores was organized to ensure equitable supply to all areas.

The greatly increased supply of children's underwear resulting from these efforts is shown by the relative sizes of the figures below.



1935-1939
average



1942



1943



1944

*You can't get all you want in wartime
If one will do - Don't buy two*

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

THIS IS ONE OF A SERIES OF ANNOUNCEMENTS GIVING THE FACTS ABOUT THE SUPPLY SITUATION OF VARIOUS WIDELY USED COMMODITIES